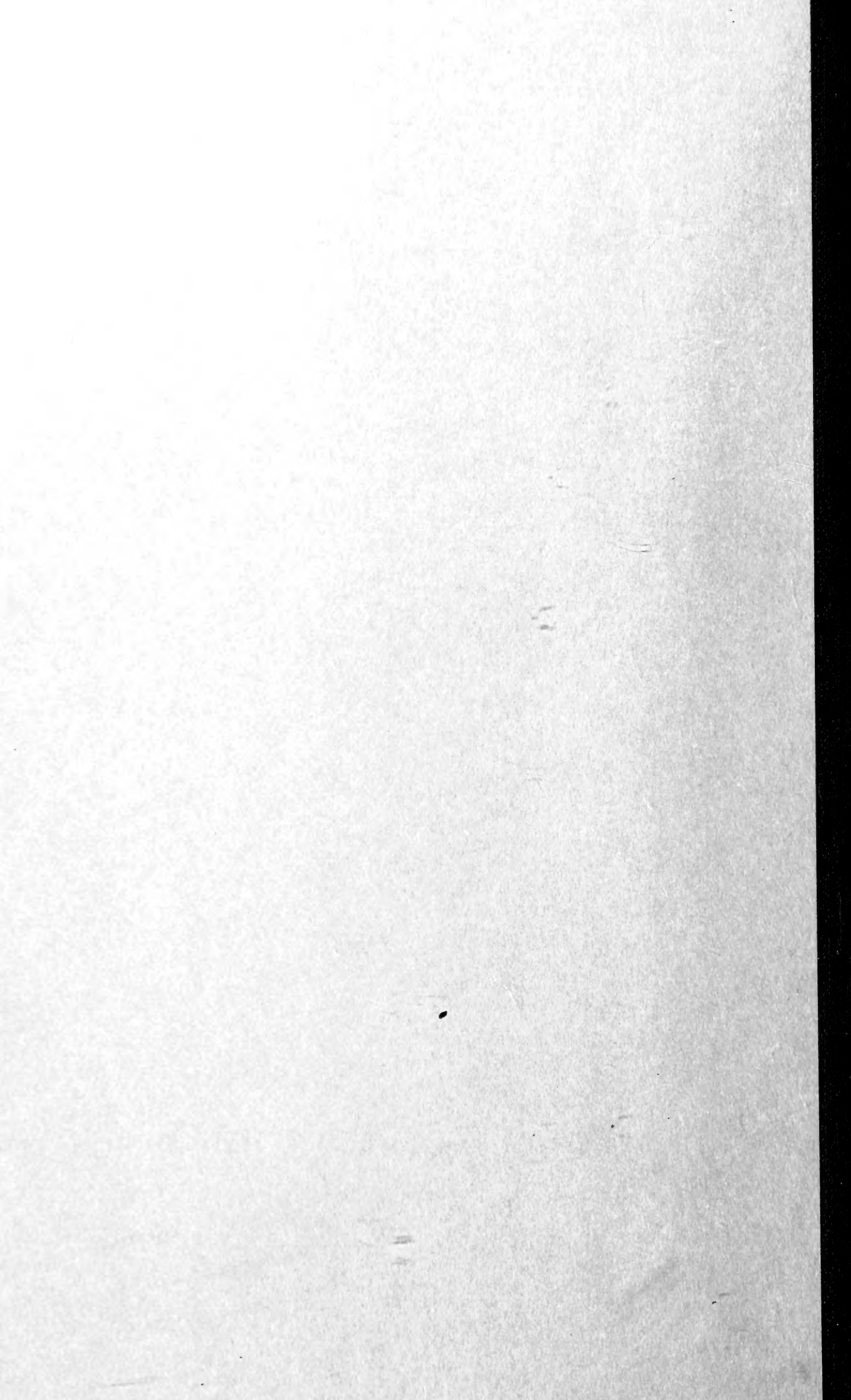


Revised, 1964, 1965-66
Published by the
National Bureau of Standards

1921



Ontario Department of Agriculture

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Horticultural Societies

FOR THE YEAR

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed by CLARKSON W. JAMES, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1922

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THE RYERSON PRESS



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1921

To His Honour HENRY COCKSHUTT, Esq.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1921.

Respectfully yours,

MANNING W. DOHERTY,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1922.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Horticultural Societies of Ontario
1921

To the Honourable MANNING W. DOHERTY, Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—The sixteenth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario is herewith transmitted, together with the proceedings at the Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, and the Financial Statements of the Societies showing their Legislative Grants.

Twenty-five Societies were organized in 1921 and the total membership is now about 32,000, and will be largely increased this year, as we already have many applications for organization, particularly from rural municipalities, that are being imbued with the spirit of improvement of farm and home surroundings. Our last Convention was the largest yet held by this Association.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 1922.

PresidentREV. W. M. MACKAY, Weston.
First Vice-President,J. P. JAFFRAY, Galt.
Second Vice-President,J. E. CARTER, Guelph.
Secretary and Editor,J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
Treasurer,C. A. HESSON, St. Catharines.

Directors:—District No. 1, GEO. M. SIMPSON, Ottawa; District No. 2, H. A. MIDDLETON, Lindsay; District No. 3, W. P. BAILEY, Fort William; District No. 4, T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto; District No. 5, REV. G. W. TEBBS, Burlington; District No. 6, WM. HARTY, Seaforth; District No. 7, J. A. HALLMAN, Kitchener; District No. 8, DR. F. E. BENNETT, St. Thomas; District No. 9, J. E. BROWN, Kingsville.

Auditors: W. J. EVANS, and L. GODSON, Toronto.

Representative to Canadian National Exhibition: WM. FOUNTAIN.

Representatives to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair: W. J. EVANS, J. M. PEAREN, and T. D. DOCKRAY.

Representative to American Civic Association: J. LOCKIE WILSON.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1921, TO FEBRUARY 7TH, 1922

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per statement of February 9th, 1921.....	\$ 488 87
Affiliation fees, arrears	5 00
Affiliation fees, account year, 1920-21.....	73 00
Affiliation fees account year, 1921-22.....	169 57
Bank interest to November 30th, 1921.....	8 90
	\$745 34
Total receipts	

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery, \$2.29; Treasurer's account, postage, \$2.78.....	\$ 5 07
Honorarium to Secretary, \$100; Honorarium to Treasurer, \$25.....	125 00
Assistants at Convention, \$35; Complimentary tickets to banquet, \$10....	45 00
Affiliation fees, account year, 1920-21	73 00
H. G. Dillemoth, plants at Convention	10 00
Miss Halter, stenographer, re President's letter	3 57
J. G. Jack, Jamaica Plain, Mass., lecture expenses and exchange.....	28 75
W. R. Phillips account for printing.....	28 56
T. Eaton Co., account, trophy for American Gladiolus Show.....	27 65
Delegates expenses to American Civic Association, Convention.....	50 00
Expenses account display at Canadian National Exhibition.....	60 15
Legislature restaurant, meals at meeting of Board.....	4 00
Bank charges on affiliation fee cheques.....	4 50
	\$ 403 35
Total expenditure	
Balance on hand	341 99
	\$ 745 34

St. Catharines, February 7th, 1922.

C. A. HESSON,
Treasurer.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, February 9th and 10th, 1922. All the delegates were imbued with the idea of a "More beautiful Ontario." Representatives were present from points as far west as Fort William.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

MISS MARY YATES, PORT CREDIT.

Our affairs for the past year, and those confronting your Board of Directors at the present time, will form the major part of my address to the delegates this morning. Deep and enthusiastic interest, in what Wordsworth called, "Patches of household land," gives me confidence to ask the Societies to consider at this time some principles of co-operation by means of which the affairs of amateur gardeners may be further developed.

Growth should imply proper functioning of the parts of any organization. Connection of these parts with a strong central executive is essential, an executive that is both able and willing to put into effect the policies desired by the majority of the units, for the benefit of the whole. These policies should be defined by the resolutions moved and carried in Convention by the delegates themselves, and they should be most carefully framed for the guidance of the committees appointed to make them effective.

The field of our affairs will be considered in two parts, viz: The transactions arising from the resolutions passed by the 1920 Convention and the transactions awaiting action by your incoming board of directors. These will be governed by the resolutions carried by this Convention.

TRANSACTIONS ARISING FROM 1920 RESOLUTIONS:

1. Application for increased grant from the Ontario Department of Agriculture was made in March, 1921.

I wrote to the Societies asking them to interest their members of the Provincial Legislature, by means of the strongest possible local committees, bringing the importance of securing this grant directly to his notice.

I asked to be advised immediately the societies had taken local action, as the executive would thereby be strengthened, in laying the matter before the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture. Eighteen M.P.P's. expressed themselves favourably, and of these, four were Cabinet Ministers.

Our application was refused. It would have been better for our cause if the Societies had all taken the matter up actively as they were requested to do. The Minister of Agriculture expressed great pleasure in the progress made by Horticultural Societies, and considered that local authorities and individuals are well justified in supplementing the efforts of the Government on our behalf.

2. A display was made by the Association at the Canadian National Exhibition, and a detailed report of this work is laid upon the table. I wrote to all the Societies, twenty-two of them responded by taking an active part, and these merit the greatest admiration for the manner in which the fine quality of bloom was packed and shipped. A large quantity of flowers were delivered at the Exhibition. Of outstanding merit were—(a) The fifteen large bowls of sweet peas sent from Fort William, stems from fifteen to eighteen inches long, four and five florets to a spike. (b) Fine collections of gladioli from the trial grounds of the St. Thomas Horticultural Society and from Old Oaks, the farm of J. R. Wilson, Clarkson. (c) A basket of remarkable crimson, seedling currants grown and shown by Mr. J. R. Berney, member of the Owen Sound Society. These attracted a great deal of attention by reason of their size, color and long bearing season. (d) The two motor truck loads of bloom from the Markham Society, which were delivered at the grounds and staged by one of their prominent members, Mr. Harry Rolph.

The displays at the C.N.E. have been in the nature of an experiment only. Continuance of them should be carefully considered. Opinion is divided, and the question of a Provincial Show of hardy flowers by the Ontario Horticultural Association will be laid before you. Our work at the C.N.E. should be regarded as paving the way for other efforts of a more important character.

3. As one of your representatives to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, I attended the Meetings of the Horticultural Section of this Board. The show was eventually postponed, as you are aware, but amateur gardeners had prepared to do their part in connection with it.

I may remind you that the Show was scheduled to take place in the winter at a time when the majority of amateurs have no flowers, but in order to show cordial interest in the work of our friends, the Commercial and Professional Gardeners, I succeeded in obtaining two valuable trophies for them. These were promised by the Toronto Horticultural Society and by the Ontario Rose Society and were to be offered in the class for Chrysanthemums occupying 300 sq. ft., and for the best vase of fifty roses, respectively. I have reason to believe the effort made to get these trophies given by amateurs was appreciated.

4. The Nursery Control Act. Based upon your resolution, some action was taken to draft the clauses of a bill, about which I received certain correspondence and which seems to be in abeyance at present.

5. Co-operation with kindred organizations for educational work was felt to be highly desirable. In order to provide some opportunity for the discussion of policies interesting to all gardeners, your Board has invited delegates from kindred organizations named in the resolution, all of whom welcomed this effort at co-operation. It is hoped that the viewpoint of these organizations will be presented during Convention and that a resolution may be forthcoming that will result in the appointment of a strong committee able to confer upon progressive policies, especially in regard to Horticultural Annual Shows, that may be held in the different provinces of Canada, and also in regard to the Federal Registration of Plants. If a Canadian Council of Horticulture can emerge eventually, amateur gardeners will be glad to co-operate with the other groups.

6. The trophy for amateur competition at the Gladiolus show held in St. Thomas, a silver candelabra, was won by Mr. R. F. Cameron, St. Catharines, with his entry of ten varieties of five spikes each.

7. The Extension Service of the Provincial University reports a great willingness to be of service to us. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Dunlop, Extension Service, University of Toronto, for particulars regarding the help his Department is prepared to furnish.

TRANSACTIONS AWAITING ACTION BY THE INCOMING BOARD OF DIRECTORS: In addition to the subjects dealing with technical matters, and civic responsibilities, there are four outstanding affairs requiring consideration:

(a) **The desirability of a Provincial Show.**

(b) The Finances of the Association.

(c) Education in Gardening, involving the proposed Council of Horticulture.

(d) The Relationship of the Amateur with Commercial Organizations.

These affairs involved our policies for the future and should be carefully debated.



REV. W. M. MACKAY, WESTON. PRESIDENT, 1922.

It is hoped that far-reaching resolutions may be carried, and strong committees appointed for conference action.

You will observe by the programme that your retiring board appointed five standing committees and the opinion has been expressed that there should also be Parliamentary, Legal and Educational Committees.

Organizations should, of course, function by means of their standing committees, and progressive Horticultural Societies will appoint local representatives, with whom the Provincial Committees may correspond, when affairs of importance are being considered.

The forty-third meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, recently. This year's president, Mr. J. B. Spencer of Ottawa, is well known to this Association, being a past president of the Ottawa Horticultural Society, and a frequent speaker at Conventions. The subject dealt with in his address to the Union was the Beautification of Home Surroundings in different parts of the country. The members of the Union were urged to place their knowledge of Horticulture at the disposal of the Organization, and to support the good work being done by Horticultural Societies in the Province. The subject was exceedingly well received. It will be to our interest to find members of the Experimental Union, living near by, and to invite them to address the Horticultural Societies. The Secretary is Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, and he will assist our secretaries in locating members of the Union.

Your directors deeply regret having to record the death during the year of the Director of District No. 5, Mr. W. B. Burgoyne of St. Catharines, whose outstanding love of flowers was expressed in his adornment of St. Catharines with roses. An offering of his favorite flowers was made to Mrs. Burgoyne on behalf of the Association.

The tide of immigration which is expected to come into Ontario in the near future, will only remain contented with Canadian rural life, if happy home surroundings can be developed.

Loneliness has no terrors for the gardener. Can there be loneliness when the rose is coming into bloom, when the bulbs are bursting through, when the full daisies are beloved? "Dear Earth, I do salute thee with my hand." It is our part as members of the Horticultural Association to help the newcomers to make their "household patches" for the sake of both their bodies and their souls.

H. J. MOORE: Plant registration has been in effect during the last two years in the Province of Ontario. The matter was taken up nine years ago in a convention in London, and subsequently in Toronto, then again in London, and finally two years ago, Plant Registration was effected. The Plant Registration Department has been trying to get funds to carry on the work, and we believe now it is in a position to do so. Any information relative to the Plant Registration Department may be obtained from me. Literature is in course of preparation. We have been depending upon the fees for registrations to have this matter printed. In a short time we hope to have a supply of literature printed and distributed.

Along the lines of suggestion of the president, it would be well if this Association would appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Florists, Gardeners, Fruit, Vegetable Growers and Nursery Institutions of Canada, so that we can make this Plant Registration a truly national one.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed:

RESOLUTIONS: *Rev. W. M. MacKay, Messrs. Norman, McQueston, Perrin, Nunnick.*

NOMINATIONS: *Messrs. J. P. Jaffray, James, Dr. Smith, R. R. Graham, Dr. Scott, George Henry.*

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER

E. S. ARCHIBALD, DIRECTOR, C. E. F., OTTAWA.

Even amateur gardeners must have constantly in mind the three important factors of production, that is, increasing production, improving the quality of the product, and decreasing the cost of the product. The essential requirement for all these is to have the soil in proper physical condition and containing the necessary fertilizing ingredients in an available form. The study of the above problems, then, is of just as great importance to the amateur gardener as to his professional fellow.

SOILS FOR GARDENING: The ideal garden soil is a rich friable loam. Unfortunately, however, this ideal soil is not available to the majority of those wishing to grow garden crops. Hence, it is imperative that the soil available, whatever it may be, either sand, clay, muck or any combination of these, must be so treated and so modified that good results may be obtained. The day is past when it was considered that only a special type of soil was suitable for garden crops. Modern methods of handling soils will permit of profitable crops being harvested from any type of soil which may be available.

Time does not permit us to go into any lengthy discussion upon the importance of thorough cultivation of soil, rotation of crops, proper drainage, etc., but every good gardener should thoroughly understand the importance of these. What may be emphasized here in this regard is that proper cultivation includes fall ploughing or digging, working the manure thoroughly into the soil at that time and leaving the land in good shape for spring work. It also includes thorough and constant cultivation of the soil for moisture conservation, destruction of weeds and liberation of plant food from the early spring until the crop has covered the ground.

FERTILIZERS: The fertilizers are of the utmost importance and warrant the most careful study, since such a large percentage of those engaged in amateur gardening are doing so at a loss, because they are using fertilizers which are unsuited to their soils or crop conditions. The most important requirement of any fertilizer is that it contain the main fertilizing ingredients, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Analyses show that the first nine inches of our medium to poor soils contain .2% nitrogen, .1% phosphoric acid and .3% potash, or a total amount per acre of 5,000 pounds nitrogen, 2,500 pounds phosphoric acid and 7,500 pounds potash.

Considering that a crop of 200 bushels of potatoes per acre contains only 42 pounds nitrogen, 18 pounds phosphoric acid and 60 pounds potash, it is seen that such a crop takes, even from our poorer soils, a relatively small percentage of their actual fertilizer content. The reason why a proper application of manure or fertilizer, or both, to such soils, stimulates production from 15 to, in an extreme case, 200%, is owing to the availability of the fertilizing ingredients thus applied.

Unfortunately we cannot here give this subject the detailed study it deserves, but I would emphasize the need of everyone intending to garden to study carefully the values of manures and fertilizers, the time to apply them and the amounts to apply, not only to suit his or her particular soil but also the type of crop to be grown, since each type of crop requires a special time of application and a special amount of fertilizer applied.

VALUE OF BARNYARD MANURE. The value of this cannot be overestimated. Barnyard manure is the most important source of soil fertility which we have. It not only contains per ton 12 pounds of nitrogen, 4 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash (these amounts varying more or less according to the source of supply and the care with which the manure has been handled and applied) but above all it is the source of humus or decaying vegetable matter which is of even greater importance to the soil than are the fertilizing elements themselves supplied by the manure. Humus, in its turn, is a source of nitrogen, and, in fact, is the regulating factor as to the preservation of nitrogen and its liberation as nitrates in the soil. In gardening the physical effects of humus are most important to plant growth, and, finally, its biological effects are controlling factors as to whether the soil is to be a "dead" one or "live" one, that is, a soil in which bacterial organisms are breaking down the fertilizing ingredients.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS: Neither will time permit us here to enter upon a detailed discussion of commercial fertilizers. We can only again emphasize that this subject demands the most careful study. It may, however, be said here that as yet our knowledge of commercial fertilizers is only fragmentary, hence each gardener must study his or her own gardening conditions in the endeavor to ascertain what commercial fertilizer will best suit requirements. Again, the function or place of a commercial fertilizer is to act as a supplement to, rather than as a substitute for, barnyard manure. It should be applied in the minimum amount to obtain the maximum profit from the resulting crop. This does not necessarily mean the maximum crop, as not infrequently a small increase in yield obtained by a heavier application of fertilizer is unprofitable.

Again, the source of the three fertilizing elements contained in commercial fertilizers is very important, as indicating their availability and suitability. Many commercial fertilizers sold contain reasonable amounts of the three main fertilizer ingredients, but these ingredients become available to crops so slowly that they are of little value in stimulating growth at the time they are most needed.

The importance of using a high grade fertilizer rather than a low grade one must also be borne in mind. Although the former may be more expensive per ton the gardener will find that almost always, in securing the high grade product, he is buying his fertilizer units more cheaply.

If, after careful study, the gardener is sure that a ready mixed fertilizer is satisfactory for his soil conditions and crops, the purchase of such is to be recommended, otherwise it will pay him to buy the various ingredients and mix them according to his soil and crop requirements. In fact, unless one has had experience in applying the individual ingredients rather than compounded fertilizers, it is almost impossible for him to ascertain and understand the requirements of his soil.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS: Nitrogen is the most important—in fact the controlling factor, in soil production. An adequate supply of nitrogen in the form of nitrates is imperative to the plant if it is to use to the best advantage the other fertilizing elements of phosphoric acid and potash. Moreover, growth in the early part of the season for all garden crops and especially for early crops depends upon the supply of immediately available nitrates in the soil. Nitrogen is best supplied by application of barnyard manure, or commercial fertilizer in the form of nitrate of soda. The factors regulating nitrification in the soil are bacteriological activities, warmth and moisture in proper proportions.

On this subject there is a very large amount of information available to readers in the results in published form of years of work on the Dominion Experimental

Farms. We have indicated the importance of a supply of nitrates in the soil and would, in this connection, emphasize equally the danger of losses through leaching and loss of nitrates, unless the soil is properly worked and cropped.

Time will not permit our even mentioning the various commercial fertilizers on the market supplying nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but to emphasize the need of studying these we would quote one result obtained with a crop of potatoes. Acid phosphate, a high grade and fairly expensive source of phosphoric acid, produced a potato crop of 169 bushels per acre. Basic slag, a distinctly cheaper source but not containing the fertilizing ingredients in such a readily available form, gave a crop of 188 bushels per acre. The source of phosphoric acid, therefore, is just as important as it is in the case of nitrogen or potash and deserves just as careful study.

It can only be said, therefore, in summarizing the subject that it is necessary for every amateur gardener, desiring to score the greatest success, to study the character and deficiencies of his soil and to plan to meet these requirements and supplement these deficiencies by the application, at the proper times and in the proper proportions, of manures and fertilizers. He must also understand the requirements of each garden crop he proposes to grow and arrange that such crop have at its disposal, when needed, a sufficient supply of the fertilizing ingredients it requires for maximum profitable production.

MISS BLACKLOCK: How would you treat a soil that has a gravelly subsoil and the water very close to the surface, and in the spring the soil is very cold, and in the summer it dries out terribly? Is there anything that would have lasting properties in the way of humus for such a soil besides barnyard manure? Would forest leaves be beneficial before they are decayed, to hold that moisture, or do you have to get them to a certain stage of decay first before they are in the best condition.

E. S. ARCHIBALD: I would judge that that soil being cold and late certainly needs drainage as a basis. Under-drainage warms the soil, makes it earlier, simply because there is that much less evaporation necessary. Drainage I believe to be a very necessary consideration there. Then as a source of humus, forest leaves or other material are usually available in such small quantities, and are so difficult and costly to get that it would probably be more profitable to consider leaving say half of that area idle and putting in a good crop of some legume. If the biennial clovers, such as red clover, alsike, are too slow for that purpose, I would say use an annual sweet clover or some of the vetches, and plow it under. When you get a good crop there is no question but the legumes are the second best source of humus. This contributes nitrogen at the rate of 50 to 150 lbs. to the acre, and when you begin to pay for nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda, even at present prices, that is a valuable contribution. I would say try to re-arrange your rotation so as to use a legume for a manure crop.

A PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW

J. E. CARTER, GUELPH.

For some years the question as to registration and getting together in the interest in common of Horticulture has been taken up from time to time. Mr. Moore mentioned this morning that the question of registration had already been taken

up by the Province or a Provincial organization. I am of the opinion, and I think you are, that at as early a date as possible this should be made Dominion-wide. Ontario registration is all right, but in this country I am quite satisfied that what we want is a national registration, whether your plants are in Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia or Ontario. It means there is a registration and standard fixed for that particular specimen, and it means it is undertaken by the Dominion of Canada, not by a province or by an organized body such as the Pæony or Rose Society.

Some may disagree with me, but if we can advance that idea or carry it out we will be the first country to have a national registration.

Would the establishing of a Provincial Horticultural Show advance our work in the Province of Ontario?



Bloom on a 71 Year Old Apple Tree in the Moffat Garden, Perth.

After careful consideration I am of the opinion that it would be of great assistance to this Association and would greatly stimulate the work we are engaged in.

A Provincial Show would, however, only meet part of our requirements, as its scope would be Provincial only. This being true, what is necessary to meet our requirements? My answer is "A Dominion Horticultural Exhibition" embracing flowers, fruit and vegetables.

It would be possible through an organization of that kind to secure a Dominion Registration Act that would apply to the entire country.

Also a Standard Act or regulation could be developed. These two if properly framed and carried out would greatly encourage the introduction of new, and improve the quality of the present, varieties.

More interest would be created by holding a Dominion Exhibition rather than a Provincial, because to be a winner would mean having the best in Canada.

If a Dominion Government grant was given to a Province for the purpose of assisting a Provincial Exhibition, grants would have to be given to all Provinces, the grant being divided would naturally be only about one ninth to each Province. If a Dominion Exhibition is held the total grant would go to one show, this would make it possible to hold a show such as our work warrants.

The organization necessary to operate a Dominion Exhibition would largely follow the plan of the Royal Horticultural Society in England. Prizewinners at the Dominion Exhibition would occupy much the same position here that those at the Royal Horticultural Society do in England.

The fact that these honors could be secured would make our exhibition the Mecca for all those interested in the advancement of Horticulture.

It would advertize Canada and bring exhibits and exhibitors from all over the Continent of America, would demonstrate what can be done by Horticulturists and would greatly develop our work both as professionals and amateurs.

It would encourage a broader knowledge of Horticulture in all its branches and would encourage more of our boys and girls to take up the work as a profession.

Live stock and grain judging is now taught at our Agricultural colleges and has become an art. Is it not possible through an organization such as a Dominion Exhibition to educate men and women who would be available and competent to judge at our local shows? I say without fear of being seriously criticized that few judges at our local shows have a real knowledge of standards. Let us have judges trained in the art who can, as our live stock and seed judges do, take part if necessary in an International Judging contest.

Registration and standards would bring from the United States and other countries those desiring to register new varieties. This would make the Dominion Exhibition the best known and as powerful in its scope as any exhibition held in any country.

The organizations such as the Horticultural, Vegetable, Fruit Growers, The Rose, Pæony, Iris and Gladioli Societies together with the experts in our Federal and Provincial Government's service make it possible to carry out a Dominion Exhibition and Registration Act. On the 31st of January, Dr. A. H. Scott of Perth, Messrs. J. E. Spencer, George Simpson and the speaker, interviewed Dr. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa and placed before him the subject of a Dominion Horticultural Exhibition and Registration Act. Dr. Grisdale was interested and informed us that, provided those interested in flowers, fruit and vegetables were prepared to co-operate, he would seriously consider a grant and assist in anything that would advance the work of our organizations.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion that we can develop the Horticultural interests of the Dominion to a marked degree by organizing a Dominion Horticultural Exhibition of flowers, fruit and vegetables and securing a Registration and Standard Act.

The Fruit Growers' Association was in convention in Toronto yesterday. We waited on them, and had a committee appointed as recommended in this paper, and they are also interested with us in the passing of a Registration Act.

FLORAL ADORNMENT OF A CITY AND RAILWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY BY A HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

DR. F. E. BENNETT, ST. THOMAS.

We have with us to-day discussing this question Mr. Winegar of the C.P.R., Montreal, and Mr. S. G. Skinner of the Grand Trunk, Toronto, and one of the prominent Gladioli cultivators, from Guelph, Mr. Marr. The trip that I am going to take you on to-day will be "Cook's Tour of the Flower City," showing work done by the Horticultural Society of St. Thomas, which embraces about sixty pictures. A number of the slides are here specified.

This is one of the bulbs propagated in a worn-out garden spot, due to intense cultivation. Part of the ground had been put in vetches and rye the year before, then it was fed with bone meal. The Doctor here showed another bulb from Holland with results which he said they got from intense cultivation and watered with the Skinner irrigation system.

Here is the right of way of the Port Stanley Electric road station surroundings, and here you see a splendidly grassed area, fine maples and a fine rose garden with a border of Erna Teschendorf.

Next picture: The station of the Radial railway, a very fine bed in the foreground, our Main Street is along here, and this is planted in tulips this year, last year with hyacinths, with a bed of crocuses. That was just like every other railroad yard a year or two ago.

The Hydro Station, quite a tasty little station, and splendidly beautified with flower beds, etc. Hydro men are sometimes accused of being tree butchers. These men are tree lovers. Their tree trimming is under the supervision of our landscape gardener.

The Michigan Central Railroad give us \$500 a year as a donation towards the keeping up of the work. In another year we hope that every railway area in St. Thomas that is not used as an industrial siding will be used in park areas. You will realize what a benefit that is to any city when the railway areas are beautified.

This is the municipal bird house and is the home of the purple martin. We have three of these. A splendid thing for the preservation of bird life, which does so much for us towards the eradication of pests.

Going into the working man's district, I can honestly say there are not five real shacks in our town. This man became interested in Horticultural work, and put up this pretty little home, and has very neat boxes around.

Passing on from this we are going down to see the 12th annual show of American Gladioli, the most successful that Society ever held.

Next view will show you one of the class rooms. This is one of Mr. Dyner's exhibits. He gave to our trial grounds nearly 4,000 bulbs for trial. This is the St. Thomas exhibit in this hall and we are credited with having one of the finest exhibits in all the shows. These flowers are from our trial grounds, except the Purple Glories, which were taken from my garden.

We are now in the trial grounds of the St. Thomas Society. The American Gladioli Society have named this as the official trial grounds for Canada. Notice the Skinner Irrigation System. We had, roughly estimating, 35,000 Gladioli planted in rows. The Skinner system throws a stream operated by engines, that keeps our garden in perfect order. We are going to propagate a great many biennials there and we have tested annuals that are sent to us. We are growing biennials

for our own use for auction to our members, so that we will be able to supply our members with them. We expect to hold a large show again on August 23rd and 24th.

Mr. Archibald spoke about fertilizers. This year, at the bottom of this trial ground we had the Streets Department deposit the leaves in all that district. Between 700 and 800 loads of leaves are there rotting. Think of throwing the finest fertilizer imaginable away. We have them put in there for next year, when they become an asset, and we have a supply for our members who want to fix up a bed. The grounds themselves are all plowed under and put into rye.

Street Improvement Society—the Council's support was enlisted. This is London & Port Stanley property all along here. This was an unsightly area, fairly good homes, lumber piles, unkept, but now in keeping with the spirit of beautification, even the lumber yards keep their grounds in beautiful condition. The value of the property on this side has increased enormously, whereas this used to be called just "Railway Street." The property has increased in value, and of course the assessor raised the taxation and that helps the City. Our residential property here has become valuable because they look on this beautiful boulevard.

Here was the first bed we put in some thirteen years ago. We put posts here to keep the kiddies back. Now, that was a slander on the children. Children will not touch flowers if you put them on their honor, and tell them they are their beds and teach them Horticulture in the schools. Our membership then was 125 and the people said: "Now, if that is what you are going to do, we will join the Society," and the membership increased gradually until it was over 2,000 just because we are doing this work and trying to make good. A member of our Council, when we asked for a grant, apologized for not giving us \$1,500 last year.

A bed of cannas, etc., with a border of geraniums. Last year we got away from the stereotyped bed of geraniums and put in annuals furnished by the Municipal greenhouses. We have about 125 to 150 of these beds—in the spring time they contain tulips, each species being labelled, as an educational feature.

A perpetual exhibit in a jeweller's window, just one or two blooms are set up with the proper name and where grown. This is one of the biggest educational features.

A decorated business corner on Main Street, with little rest seat. The business houses furnish the plants and do the planting along here and put the vines up though they are guided by the suggestions of the Society, which works out the decoration plan.

A fine fountain with little children playing among the spring flowers.

Massed shrubbery around the borders of the house—typically fine planting.

Another of the waste places reclaimed. The crude fence is to be removed this year. Driveway on one side, and a bed of roses at end, also peony bed with bird house in centre.

Peony beds of which Dr. Bennett said "they were very proud," with Festiva, Maxima and 180 other varieties.

A collection of Lilacs. Mr. Dunbar gave us 13 of his own hybrids to add to that wonderful collection of about sixty varieties.

A picture of a brakeman's home, showing lovely pond full of fish, little dock for kiddies' canoe. Little, fine rustic bridge. The owner left everything

as nature had planted it. He did not cut down the sumachs, but planted bulbs, daffodils, etc., all along the hillsides. Mr. Dunbar has given us the suggestion of using hawthorne.

A bird house—Mrs. Flicker looking out, Mr. Flicker looking in.

Lovers' Lane. In this picnic ground we are planting all these hillsides with native shrubs, and roses, etc., that is railroad work on the London and Port Stanley.

Another view of grounds which have all been beautified by the London and Port Stanley Railway.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

A hearty address of welcome was extended the Convention by Mayor Maguire. Mr. Middleton, of Lindsay, here moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Scott, and carried unanimously.

The President then read the following message from Lady Byng:—

"Please convey my cordial greetings to delegates in convention. Much regret I am unable to attend personally."

Upon motion a suitable acknowledgment was sent to Lady Byng.

RAILWAYS AND HORTICULTURE.

B. M. WINEGAR, C.P.R., MONTREAL.

I am complimented on being invited to your meeting to-day and to discuss your work with you. I do not consider this a personal invitation but rather one to the Canadian Pacific Railway to send a representative who might tell you something of the work we are mutually interested in.

Your societies are doing a wonderful work. You are creating and fostering the love of the beautiful. You are getting results which are artistic and you are doing your work effectively and economically. Your cities are becoming more attractive yearly and the fame of many of your local organizations is being widely extended.

When Dr. Bennett told me of the extent of the plans of the St. Thomas Horticultural Society, and I had seen the results of the past efforts, I was amazed. Few other communities on the American Continent carry on so comprehensive a scheme. Your work is especially gratifying in that you are rewarded in a year or two after your planting. Consider the poor forester whose efforts are only appreciated by his grandchildren.

I wonder if you realize to what extent your ideas are perhaps unconsciously taking root with young Canada. The school boy and girl have before them practical illustrations of what city beautifying really means. Later on this work of yours will bear fruit and we shall have in far off towns enthusiastic gardeners, horticulturists and town planners who come from your homes and your schools, and who have inherited their love of these things from you. To me this is the outstanding feature of your work, perhaps not the most

pleasing now but one of the big factors in making for clean homes, clean surroundings, attractive cities and towns and good clean government. After all, a lively interest in one's own environment makes for all that is best in life.

Why does the Canadian Pacific Railway beautify its hotel grounds, its stations, its bunk houses and its section houses?

For the traveller who spends many weary hours on a transcontinental train the sight of a garden is a joy. He appreciates our efforts and his ideas of the town he goes through many times are influenced by the appearance of the station and its grounds. Later on he will say, "I remember that town, there must be a fine spirit there, the station was neat and the little garden was well kept, and the surroundings attractive."

All citizens like a garden at their station because they are proud of their home town and want the stranger's first impression to be favorable. After all the station is the first introduction to the town, and it should be pleasing to the eye.



Lilac Time at the C. E. F., Ottawa.

The finest exhibits we have in Eastern Canada have been made and are being made voluntarily, and without cost of horticultural advice or extra time, by the Company's employees. Here the baggagemaster develops a garden, there a locomotive engineer makes the display, here the section foreman, there the agent, or the foreman of the shops does the work.

The station agent and the operator, who are the men that you usually meet in transacting business with a railway, like and appreciate a garden, for they get as much pleasure out of this as anything they can do. Many of these men live in the company's dwellings, many in stations, so the company's pro-

perty is their homes. The agent and the operator make many friends over his garden. When a station boasts of a good garden, the agent is complimented by stranger and friends.

Most of the company's section foremen live in a company's house along the right of way, and they are especially keen for improvement. I sometimes think that some of the best landscape gardeners we have on the Canadian Pacific are the wives and daughters of employees.

A number of our section foremen are members of your societies, and they have been complimented from time to time by your local papers on the showing they have made.

The grounds around bunk houses are improved with gardens and lawns, as it makes for comfort for the engine men when away from home. After being on an engine a number of hours a cool, clean, shady spot is appreciated.

There is a wonderful amount of horticultural talent among the officers and employees of a big organization like ours. Two of the best gardeners I know are baggagemasters. These men are practical horticulturists. They would deny this if they were asked, but they get results year after year.

Interest and enthusiasm are kept up in gardening by the use of circulars relating to the making and maintaining of gardens, by bulletins which show what others are doing, by personal letters and best by personal contact. We try to see all our people who are interested in gardening.

The long waits one must put in at times around railway stations are softened when the garden is interesting.

Gardens make for neatness both around the stations and along the road. Neatness means cleaning up all debris and litter which accumulates along a right of way. It sometimes means a habit which includes the salvaging of small parts of equipment which might otherwise be overlooked.

I know of no work on a railway which brings such happy results. All officers and employees are interested in the work and our plans are always assisted. As I pointed out before, there is a fine lot of ability along these lines in a big organization like ours.

You can readily appreciate the difficulty encountered in preparing plans and making the proper selection of seeds and plants, shrubs and trees. The distribution of stock is also a problem. Plants which might do in Windsor or St. Thomas or London or Peterboro or Lindsay will not stand the climate of Northern New Brunswick or Maine. Further, the plant that will do well here is useless along the Company's lines along the north shore of Lake Superior, especially near White River, which is about the coldest part of our line. Late spring and early fall limit decidedly the species to be used. The Company's officer in charge of that part of the line north of Lake Superior has discovered after years of experimenting that pansies not only give the most satisfactory display during the spring, summer and fall, but that they still bloom after light snow falls and the early fall. On this part of the line the floral display consists of lawn and pansy beds only.

On the prairies we have extremes in climate and little rainfall. Here again the list of plants supplied is necessarily very limited.

We supply what we call standard packets of seeds which can be planted directly into the ground and do not require transplanting. Nasturtiums, Marigolds, Zinnas, Alyssum and Poppies. These varieties have been found successful for all of our gardens except those north of Lake Superior.

Bedding plants, Cannas, Geraniums, Asters, Alyssum, Lobelia, Phlox, Marigold, Zinnia and Verbena are distributed. Our annual purchases of this class of stock are about 100,000 plants. Besides this we distribute about 90,000 pansies.

Ground bone meal in 5 lb. packages are sent to a great number of stations for fertilizer.

Trees such as the Lombardy and Carolina poplars, maples, ash and elm are distributed.

The most satisfactory shrubs are Caragana, Willow, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Spirea, Japanese Tamarix, Deutzia, Weigelia, Elders and the Mock Orange.

The perennials we find most successful are the Delphinium, Gaillardia, Iris, Hollyhock, Columbine, Lychnis, Pæony, Phlox, Sweet William and the Pinks.

We are making permanent displays at all our stations as far as is possible, as these give the most satisfactory results with the least care. These displays improve from year to year.

We supply the Artus, Chrysolora and the Lord Kitchener tulip bulbs for spring display.

The purchase of all plants is made by a floral committee with office in Montreal.

Landscape work has brought me many acquaintances and I hope some friends among you. I admire the man who has for his hobby gardening and I envy the man who owns his own little place and raises the flowers he loves best.

S. G. SKINNER, Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto, followed in a brief address, saying: Mr. Winegar has taken up with you very fully the æsthetic side of the landscape work in connection with the railroads. I would like to tell you a little more in connection with particulars where the Horticultural Societies and the railroads can work together. I think that the Horticultural Societies lost an opportunity a few years ago in not getting after the railroads to put on a Horticultural Department to get the stations beautified. It was left entirely to the initiative of the railroads. That was one place where the Horticultural Association slipped up. However, both the C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk now have a full working Landscape Department. It is their policy, wherever possible, to beautify each and every station. They are starting, of course, with the larger stations and with competitive points, but their intention is to gradually work in the smaller and less important stations. Now as to the ways in which the horticultural societies can co-operate with the railroad. We have already had a few examples of that. I can mention particularly where the St. Catharines Horticultural Association co-operated with the Grand Trunk. Many of you who have passed through St. Catharines over the Grand Trunk within the past three years will have seen a great change there. A large part of the work was at the expense and under the direction of the railway but the local Horticultural Society must be given credit. They allowed us, I think, approximately \$800 worth of material. They also gave us suggestions as to the methods in which we should go about fixing up our property. At that place we spent something in the neighborhood of \$2,500, including the station. Now that is exceptional. We don't as a rule, spend as much money as that but the policy of the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. is to do their best and beautify the station as much as possible.

The Horticultural Society of St. Thomas, with which Dr. Bennett is connected, has done a great deal in connection with the London and Port Stanley Railway, and they have also assisted us, and the St. Thomas Horticultural Society has given

every other town something to live up to in connection with station surroundings. It has been an education both to Mr. Winegar and myself, although we have been on this work for a number of years and we have learned a great deal from St. Thomas.

On behalf of the Grand Trunk, I would like to invite members of any Association through whose town our lines pass, to offer me suggestions, and to get in touch with us at any time. We will be only too pleased to co-operate with the Horticultural Societies in the towns at any time.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

No organization in this Province has made such rapid and substantial growth as the Horticultural Societies of Ontario. Last year the membership was 32,000, and the expenditure of the Societies was correspondingly great. The number of branches was increased by twenty-five, the largest in any one year yet recorded and the gospel of the beautification of cities, towns, villages, and rural municipalities and particularly home surroundings is reaching into the farthest corners of our banner Province. Nineteen twenty-two will, we are confident, eclipse the splendid success you have attained in the year just closed. Applications from every section of the Province have been made to me for speakers to spread the desire for a more beautiful Ontario, but the grant at my disposal is limited and I have been unable to comply with many of the requests. The year just closed has been the best in the history of our organization and the officers and directors elected by you have been energetic and enthusiastic workers and the good accomplished reflects credit on all concerned.

The exhibit of our Association at the Canadian National Exhibition was a creditable one, and entailed great labor and a good deal of expense to the societies which assisted in supplying flowers. I am doubtful, however, if the labor and expense entailed brought very much advantage to our Societies, as professional florists and such exhibitors as Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir Jno. Eaton and others were able to make such a varied exhibit in the Horticultural Building, which somewhat detracted from the display of our amateur Horticulturists. The continued renewing of our exhibits during the two weeks of the Exhibition entailed a good deal of labor, and it will be for this convention to decide whether the exhibit will again be put up, especially since the Canadian National directors refused to lend any assistance, financial or otherwise, in the putting up of the display, such as they did the first year, although our exhibit by amateur horticulturists chiefly benefited them by brightening up and making more attractive the general display in the Government Building.

For the first time we have with us representatives from professional organizations in Horticulture, representatives of those who make a business of producing our requirements in a commercial way. Ours, it is clearly understood, is an organization of amateurs and it is of interest to us that those engaged in the production of high class seed, bulbs and shrubs and the introduction of newer and more beautiful plants and flowers should receive every encouragement from us in the

work they are doing, and we expect them, where our Societies buy in a wholesale way, as they do, to give us substantial reductions from the regular retail price list. If the commercial florist is more successful, financially, to-day than ever before in his history, he owes it to the 32,000 members of our Societies and their families that have had inculcated into them a greater love for flowers and a consequent consuming desire to increase the bloom in their gardens.

IN MEMORIAM.

Recently there crossed the Great Divide two of our noble workers for the cause we have at heart. In the passing of the late W. B. Burgoyne, Canada has lost one of her most enthusiastic and enterprising citizens, one who was known far and wide for his energy and unfailing devotion to the cause he had at heart, the making of his country a more beautiful and more livable place for all. He began this work in his home city of St. Catharines nearly twenty years ago, and his heart was set on making it the Garden City of Canada. His wonderful work will live throughout the years that are to come, and men will rise up and bless him. When the flowers in the beautiful rose garden that he donated to St. Catharines bloom in the incoming springs, the generous donor will continue to be remembered. Time will not permit, nor is it necessary to recount the numerous benefactions of this patriotic citizen. His last act was to leave in his will \$10,000 to be utilized for an additional park area for the city he loved so well. W. B. Burgoyne was the first president of our Association, and was a member of our Board continuously since the inception of the Ontario Horticultural Association. It is not too much to say that never again will we be honored by a greater worker in the cause of civic improvement. He leaves a place in our ranks that can never be filled.

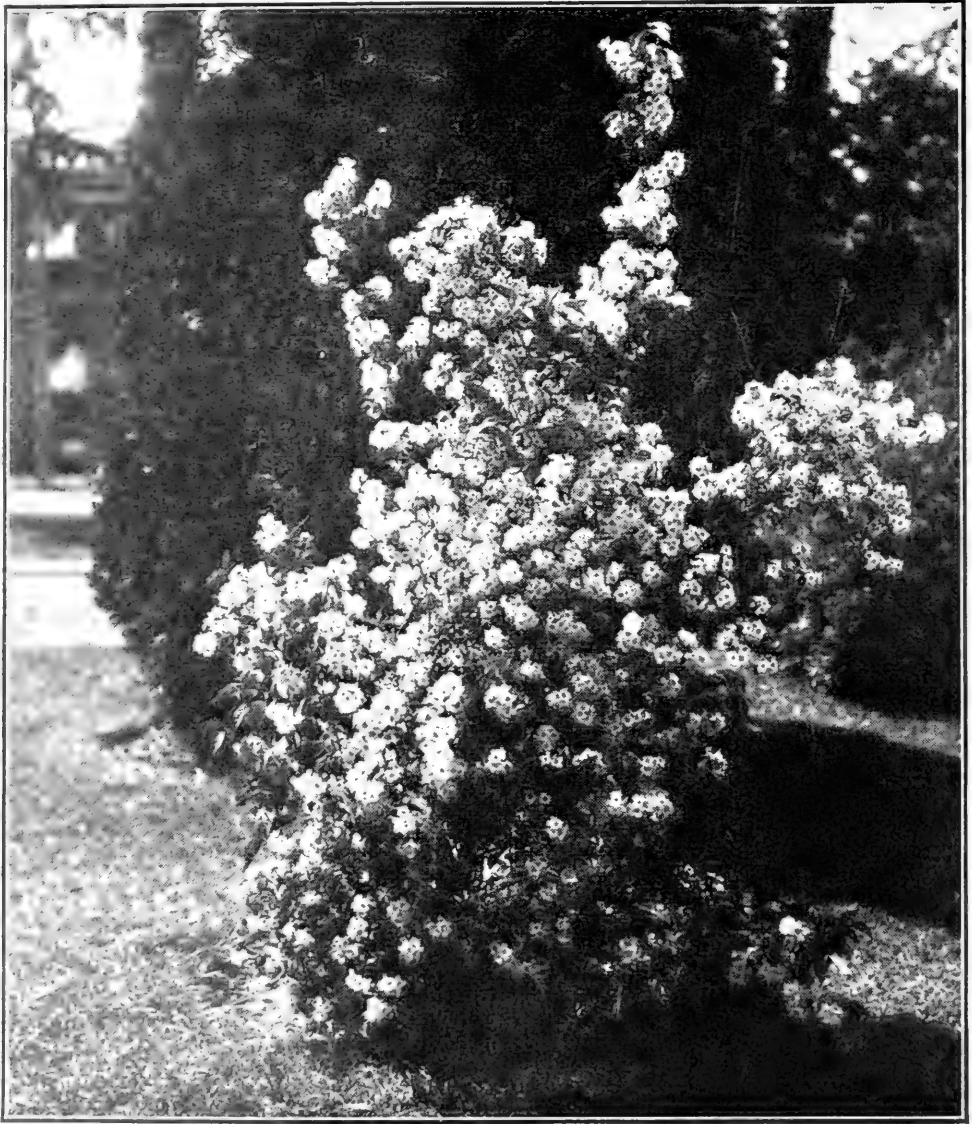
The late John Glassford, Chatham, though not so widely known as Mr. Burgoyne, was an honored member of our Board and an earnest worker in our cause. He, too, will long be remembered by his associates as an untiring official and a worthy citizen. We all deeply deplore his passing.

RURAL CEMETERIES.

A line of work which has been undertaken by some Societies is the care of cemeteries adjoining towns and villages, and a great deal of improvement has been accomplished. Societies which derive a portion of their membership from rural homes and those which are organized as township Societies could extend this work to embrace cemeteries in the country, now often sadly neglected and also the private burying plots where those "forefathers of the hamlet" sleep, whose energy and perseverance carved out for themselves and us homes from the primeval forests that at that early date covered this land. Many of their descendants have died out or have migrated to other countries, their farms have passed into the possession of strangers, who have no concern for the sacred dust that lies beneath the sod, and the headstones with the names of those stalwart pioneers inscribed thereon, have fallen and are overgrown with bushes, weeds and grass. Here is a splendid opportunity for good work by our members. We have built monuments and memorials to our gallant war heroes, why should we forget the last sleeping places of those who blazed the trail and hewed down the forest on the country side?

Much time and discussion are being indulged in, bewailing the fact that boys and girls are leaving their farm homes and crowding into urban centres. Day in

and day out in the press and from the platform this is being announced without propounding satisfactory remedies therefor. I am of the opinion that if twenty years ago Horticulture and the beautifying of homes and their surroundings had been given their proper place in particularly our rural schools, and if trustees had been encouraged and shown how to improve school surroundings by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers it would have created a pride and have inculcated the love of the beautiful in the minds and hearts of country boys and girls for the things that really count in life, and there would have been a greater desire to remain in



Mock Orange.

the healthful country home. We can do something through our rural Horticultural Societies to retrieve omissions of the past by sending expert lecturers to rural sections and giving every encouragement to the brightening of rural homes and rural schools and advising as to the laying out of their grounds and the proper varieties of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers best suited to the different localities. Do treeless, shrubless, flowerless home surroundings tend to make contented and happy the boys and girls who are now said to be leaving the farm houses of Ontario in an endless trail? I trow not: but I know, as you know, that in number-

less farm homes in our Province the things that count are not neglected and on these farms the boys and girls remain contented and happy and the lurid glare of the city streets with their dust and noise and madding crowds have no lure for them. Where these better conditions do not prevail there is work for this Association to do.

We are pleased to know that Mr. H. J. Moore has been appointed to arrange for the planting of trees and flowering shrubs along the new highways that are being constructed, and which will add so much to the financial, as well as, the æsthetic side of Ontario's citizens.

In the improvement of their station grounds the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways are progressing. They have done something in this regard. Much yet remains to be done.

In closing, I wish to thank you all for the harmony that has always existed between my branch of the Department and the officers and members of this Association. May we never grow weary in well-doing and your splendid record never fade, for, after all, a life of service is the only one worth living. The reward for work well done will be sure and certain. I thank you.

MR. J. P. JAFFRAY, of Galt, in a few complimentary words, moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary for his comprehensive report.

Rev. Dr. Smith, St. Catharines, seconded the motion, referring particularly to the death of Mr. W. B. Burgoyne, and expressed appreciation on behalf of the Society to the city of St Catharines for the kind words spoken of Mr. Burgoyne. Carried.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION'S CONVENTION.

C. A. HESSON, ST. CATHARINES.

The American Civic Association was organized in 1904 for the promotion of city, town and neighborhood improvement and for the protection of natural beauty. It has assisted hundreds of communities to improve living conditions, has issued many bulletins on housing, zoning, city planning, parks and playgrounds, billboard control, smoke prevention and related subjects; it is prepared to render service to individual as well as civic groups of civic-minded men and women.

Your delegates appointed to the Convention of 1921 consisted of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Mr. G. H. M. Baker and myself. Mr. Baker found it impossible to attend. The Convention was held in Chicago, somewhat later in the year than usual, November 13th to 17th, and upon the invitation of the Chicago Association of Commerce, with the active support of the City Club of Chicago and the Woman's City Club of Chicago.

The delegates were welcomed by the Chicago Convention Committee, of which Mr. Clifford W. Barnes is chairman—he being also the promoter and president of the well known and much talked of services of The Sunday Evening Club in Orchestra Hall, and a meeting which your delegates were fortunate enough to be able to attend. They were given seats on the platform facing some three thousand (thousands having been turned away for lack of room) of the non-church goers of

the city, taken from all classes and all nationalities, and whose manifest interest and pleasure in the services held were most remarkable, affording indubitable evidence of what can be done in the way of social service and uplift if only proper mediums are used to reach the people. After the Song Service and informal Bible Talk with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church and Vice-chairman of Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross, the meeting was addressed on the then subject of subjects, The Washington Conference (the first meeting of which had just taken place), the speakers being Miss Jane Addams, of the Woman's International League of Peace and Freedom, and Hon. John Barton Payne, former Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet and President of South Park Commissioners.

The week of the Convention was known as "Civic Revival Week" in Chicago, there being also an annual convention. The City Managers' Association, The National Association of Civic Secretaries and The National Municipal League.

One regrets to report that the agenda of the Convention carried but little matter of vital or special interest to this Association, though the subjects discussed were all relevant to our work; for instance, under the heading "Who is doing the civic work in our towns," we had papers read on "The Chamber of Commerce," "The Forum City Club," "The Militant City Club," "The Men's and Women's Civic Clubs," "The Real Estate Board," "The Technical Societies," "The Municipal Voters League," "The League of Women Voters," "The Bureau of Municipal Research," "The Council of Social Agencies," and a debate on "Can a Modern Chamber of Commerce Satisfactorily do the Work of Civic Associations?" Amongst other heads of discussion were "Popular Support for Civic Programmes," "Gains against the Nuisances," "Real Reductions in Cost of Small Houses," "Our National Parks and Playgrounds," "What Zoning can do for Chicago," "High Cost of Housing," these all again divided under various sub-heads.

Judging from these papers, especially from those first referred to, all the agencies mentioned are essential to the welfare and betterment of civic work, but it is to be noted that work, such as carried on by this Association and its affiliated Societies, has not as yet been found to be essential or worthy of being brought up for discussion.

From the discussion on the subject "Popular Support for Civic Programmes," I bring you this. Concentrate on the one thing you want, then get two or three others to become equally interested and enthusiastic, then organize, educate, start a publicity campaign, collate all the laws bearing on the matter, then finance and follow up with a fortifying of your position gained, by providing for continuity of action.

On the subject of "Park Needs" there is this point: First get recreation or playgrounds, this influences (through their enjoyment, especially by the children, and as evidence of things accomplished) any subsequent effort in behalf of the larger plans for park areas in any community.

Under the head of "Nuisances" there was an outstanding paper, "What do We Know about Smoke?" this was read and illustrated by a Mr. Monette, a recognized authority, and one whom this Association would do well to invite to a future convention.

Under "Billboards," we had an address from Mr. J. Horace MacFarland, which was quite interesting and disclosed a fact, (which seemed to be considered an advance made) that the Supreme Court of the United States has found that a city

or municipality may pass an ordinance prohibiting billboards in certain sections of a city. This is apparently a recent finding; we in this country appear to have had this authority for some considerable time, though not exercised as fully and generally as it should be.

On the subject of "Shade Trees," it has been held by three Courts of the United States that a man acquires a right in trees on adjoining private or public property, and if the trees are destroyed he suffers claimable damages. This seems to go rather farther than any rights of similar nature acquired, much less exercised, by our citizens. One could almost expect to be fully satisfied were our people only fully seized of the rights they have under The Ontario Tree Planting Act and certain clauses of The Consolidated Municipal Act, whereby they have ownership in the trees on the adjacent highways, and were they more insistent in standing up for those rights.

Your delegates were much impressed by the comparatively small attendances at the sessions of the Association, this in view of the nation wide territory and the diversity of ideas and aims covered by the Civic Association as well as of the fact that joint sessions were held with so many kindred Societies, and of the apparent interest and assistance, evidenced on the programme, on the part of prominent Chicago citizens and public bodies.

Our Association does not require to apologize much less feel ashamed over lack of attendance or of interest or of educative and helpful material to be found at any of its Conventions. To see how the other fellow does it is always useful, and your delegate, whilst regretting the paucity and meagreness of "meat" he is able to bring back, yet is most thankful for the privilege afforded him of meeting many noted and clever people with high ideals, and he trusts the future may not adjudge him as being amongst those who possibly are to be found in our Societies for what they can get out of it, rather than for what they can give. The pathways we tread in the garden of our efforts in local Societies, as well as in this Association, are unsurpassed for applying to ourselves this question, and for application of the Christian injunction, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION

Your representatives attended the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association, held on March 2nd, 1921.

At that meeting representation was given to the Gardeners and Florists Association of Ontario and the Toronto Retail Florists Club.

The delegates of these two organizations with those from the Ontario Horticultural Association constituted the Horticultural section. Three directors were selected from this section, namely one from each of the organizations represented.

The committee of Floriculture prepared a very extensive prize list of thirty-five sections, grouped in nine classes. The prizes in each section numbered five (with the exception of one in which there were six prizes). These prizes totalled over two thousand dollars and were supplemented by donations of two gold and two silver medals and a trophy by the Toronto Horticultural Society and a trophy each by the Toronto Agricultural Society and the Rose Society of Toronto.

The prizes in each instance were of the same value, i.e., the winner of the second, third, fourth and fifth prizes received the same cash premium as the first prize winner. This system of awarding prizes, while somewhat unusual, was expected to create a greater interest than the system that prevailed in other shows. It is a matter of regret that the Winter Fair was not held in 1921. The reason of this was due to the unfinished condition of the Arena.

The dispute between the directors of the Winter Fair and the City of Toronto is a long story, and nothing would be gained by detailing it here. However, this has now been happily settled, and the officers and directors of the Association are engaged in preparing for the Winter Fair to be held in November next.

The success of the Winter Fair will be greater by reason of the enthusiastic support it hopes to receive from the Ontario Horticultural Association and the individual Horticultural Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. EVANS.

J. M. PEAREN.

MARY YATES.

THE IRIS AND ITS CULTIVATION.

W. T. MACOUN, DOMINION HORTICULTURIST, OTTAWA.

It does not seem so long ago, to those of us who are getting past middle life, when all the irises we had in our garden were a very few, such as *Iris pumila*, the delightful fragrance of which is, to at least some of us, a glad reminder of the first spring days in the gardens of our childhood. There was also the old reliable, but beautiful *Iris florentina*, and the large purple-flowered *Germanica*. These, with *Iris flavescens* completed the list, as far as my memory serves. Outside of these few what other iris had we in Canadian gardens?

Now all is changed and hundreds of lovely varieties are available to make our gardens more delightful and interesting. So popular has this charming flower become that it has its own American Iris Society, with a great test garden at the New York Botanical Gardens, and several supplementary ones. Books have been written about it, the two most noted being "The Book of the Iris" (Lynch), and "The Genus Iris" (Dyke).

We who are iris enthusiasts think that there is no group of plants which affords more delight than the iris. There are more shades of colour than in most other kinds of flowers, and the light, delicate texture of the flowers, combined with their graceful form and delicate fragrance, are points much in their favor. The Greeks gave the iris a very appropriate name when they called it the "Rainbow Flower," for there must be all the colours of the rainbow in this beautiful plant. As cut flowers they are most useful, the buds opening readily indoors. They have a long blooming season, beginning almost as soon as the snow is away and continuing until the end of July. And, finally, many excellent varieties can be obtained at a low cost and will multiply very rapidly.

But it is upon the more prosaic side of the iris that I am to speak, namely that of culture, and one can say briefly that they are of very easy culture, succeeding in a great variety of soils.

For the bearded flag or German iris, a rather dry soil is desired, but they have succeeded well in both very light and very heavy soils at Ottawa. A sandy

am soil, well drained, and well enriched, ensures perhaps the most satisfactory results. The roots of these iris are near the surface, hence a soil which will not heave with frost is desirable, as they will become too shallow, and the mounds have to be renewed oftener than they otherwise would. The Siberian and



Cup Presented by the Palmerston Merchants to the Horticultural Society for Competition.

Japanese irises need a moist soil to be at their best, and look well by ponds or streams, but in a good garden soil one can have these succeeding well with the bearded flag iris. The bulbous irises, such as the English and Spanish, also do very well in the average garden.

In our experience irises may be planted successfully at any time from early in the spring until the ground is frozen in late autumn, but perhaps the most satisfactory time to plant the bearded flag iris is between the time they have done blooming and early autumn. If planted then, they will become well rooted before winter sets in, and there will be a good bloom in the spring. Spring is a good time to plant the Japanese iris, or they may be planted with good results in autumn also. The bulbous iris are planted in the autumn as soon as bulbs can be obtained.

The bearded flag iris should be planted quite shallow, the fleshy roots being barely covered or with not more than an inch of soil. Great losses have occurred from planting these iris with several inches of soil over the top of them, especially in damp soils, as the roots rot under these conditions. It is natural for them to have the fleshy roots close to or even on the surface of the soil where they are subjected to the summer sun and heat. Pieces of roots may lie around for weeks in the summer on the surface of the soil, which, if replanted, will soon grow. There is more danger of the iris being killed by apparent kindness than by apparent neglect. It can be readily seen that when the roots of the iris need to be exposed to the sun, which they become by this shallow planting, it is important to plant the bearded flag iris where they will be in bright sunlight most of the day. Where shaded they will not bloom well.

The bearded flag iris multiplies very rapidly and after a few seasons the centre of the clump becomes weak, and if the most and best bloom is to be obtained from the area of ground it occupies, it is necessary to divide the clump and re-plant it. The old clumps may be left for a season or two, after pieces have been taken off them, until these new clumps are large enough to ensure a good display of bloom. It is even more important to divide the clumps of Japanese iris than it is the bearded flag iris, especially when they are grown in the average garden and have none too much moisture, as the tufts or clumps soon become thick and there is apparently not that free flow of sap which is essential if there is to be free blooming, hence the clumps should be divided at least every three years. When growing along a stream or in springy places they may be left longer without dividing.

The iris has few enemies and the most serious seems to be a rot disease which, however, in over thirty years' experience at Ottawa, has given us little trouble, but which has destroyed many plants in some places. The following method of treating iris affected with this rot is employed by one of our Ottawa iris enthusiasts. The affected plant is dug up and the diseased part cut away until healthy tissue is reached. When this is done, another clean knife is used to cut off an additional thin slice, after which the roots are soaked in a two per cent. solution of formalin for a time, which should not exceed ten minutes. This two per cent., which should not be confounded with other and perhaps better known two per cent. solutions, is made up by using about two teaspoonsful of formalin to a pint of water. No doubt soaking the soil with this formalin would also be beneficial if it is necessary to re-plant in the same place. Where only a small part of the plant is affected, the disease could be cut away and then the injured part sprayed with formalin.

The leaves of iris often are spotted with disease which is most noticeable after the blooming season, but at Ottawa this has not been found to affect the blooming for the following year to any appreciable extent, and the plants are not treated for it.

The following is a list of best sixty late May and June flowering Bearded Flag Iris, Horticultural Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., 1921, arranged in thirteen color groups.

1. White predominating on standards and falls.
Florentina, Mrs. H. Darwin, White Knight, Bridesmaid, Innocenza.
2. White feathered or suffused with bluish-lavender and bluish-purple.
Ma-Mie, Madame Chereau, Mrs. G. Reuthe (Lord Seymour and Maid Marion are very similar), Fairy.
3. White, or white and purple standards and purple falls.
Cléo, Rhein Nixe, Victorine, Duc de Nemours.
4. Yellow predominating on standards and falls.
Mrs. Sherwin Wright, Mrs. Neubronner, Flavescens.
5. Pale yellow standards and violet-purple falls.
Princess Victoria Louise, Loreley, Darius, Gracchus.
6. Yellow standards and brownish or maroon falls.
Iris King, Maori King, Mithras, Honourable.
7. Lavender blue and bluish-purple predominating on standards and falls.
All pallida varieties.
Albert Victor, Celeste, Juniata, Mary Gray, Tineæ, Imogen, Dalmatica has a very fine flower but is a shy bloomer.
8. Bluish-purple standards and bluish-purple or deep purple falls.
Oriflamme, Amas (Macrantha), Chester Hunt, Blue Jay, Alcazar.
9. Pale purple standards and purple falls.
Perfection, Malneri, Salvatori.
10. Purple standards and purple or dark purple falls.
Kharput, Black Prince, Sappho (Othello is very similar), Parc de Neuilly, Archeveque, Monsignor.
11. Lilac and rose predominating on standards and falls.
Queen of May, Coquette, Her Majesty.
12. Violet and reddish-purple predominating on standards and falls.
Caprice, Edouard Michel, Lohengrin, Mandraliscæ, Madam Pacquette.
13. Dusky or dull coppery standards and rich maroon falls.
Jacquesiana (Jacquiniana), Prosper Laugier. Arnols, Red Cloud, Nibelungen.
Best Twelve Varieties.
Florentina, Mrs. H. Darwin, Ma-Mie, Perfection, Princess Victoria Louise, Iris King, Albert Victor, Alcazar, Chester Hunt, Kharput, Caprice, Jacquesiana.
Best Twenty-four Varieties.
Florentina, Mrs. H. Darwin, White Knight, Ma-Mie, Madame Chereau, Mrs. G. Reuthe, Rhein Nixe, Mrs. Sherwin Wright, Princess Victoria Louise, Iris King, Albert Victor, Celeste, Pallida Dalmatica, Juniata, Alcazar, Amas (Macrantha), Chester Hunt Perfection, Kharput, Parc de Neuilly, Black Prince, Caprice, Edouard Michel, Jacquesiana.

This list is divided up into thirteen different color groups, a grouping which was devised at Ottawa, which may not be thought suitable, but which we would like the convention to pass upon. In this list, are not included the very new sorts of Iris, because our idea is to raise the standard of the Iris in as large a number of gardens as possible in the shortest time, and that can be done by advocating the planting of the best sorts which can be obtained. To-morrow we will supply with the reports of Committee on Names and Varieties, a list of the newer Irises.

THE IRIS

REV. G. W. TEBBS, BURLINGTON.

The beauty of the Iris is proverbial. Its name sends us back to the rainbow and the eye, two of nature's most beautiful objects. To appreciate its rare beauty, its soft iridescence, you must gaze down into its heart. Mysterious as the opal with its ever-changing fire, its marvellous structure more wonderful

than the Orchid, so fragile as to be crushed by the slightest pressure, its beauty seems wholly ethereal, making you dream of far-away things—like the smoky clouds at dusk, or the rainbow in the glistening sun. How is it possible accurately to describe a flower of such changing hues? A little girl of ten, trying to describe the Iris, said, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color." If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms would be impossible, as there are about 170 distinct species, and varieties innumerable. The passage of the Iris through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession, the first glimpses of which may be had when the dainty Alpines and **Pumilas** first appear in April, closely followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May, in ever-increasing boldness of form and color, till June ushers in the great Germania family—those Bearded Irises with their broad masses of color. In quick succession come the tall Sibiricas and the still taller varieties of Aurea, Monnieri and Gigantea, until with a great burst of splendor, come the Japanese Irises, the crowning glory of all with their great blooms a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of 5 feet—the royal family, arrayed in richest blue and purple and gold—and the pageant reaches its climax. And yet, before the memory of the glory that has passed has faded away, we are reminded of that to come, when in November the Crimean Irises, yielding to the allurements of the warm Indian summer days, break into bloom here and there, as if too eager and too impatient to await the coming spring.

The Iris is the flower for the million and the millionaire—it costs little, it yields much. The following eight points are distinctly in its favor as a flower for the amateur's garden: its fragrance, its beauty, its durability, both as a flower and for its foliage, its hardiness, its profusion, the duration of its blooms, its adaptability, and its freedom from disease.

As I write this, in the month of January, the foliage of my Iris standing in the snow is as fresh and green as in June. Unlike many other perennials it will continue to grow, yielding best results without replanting for many years. It is so hardy that it asks for no protection, and it is immune from disease. And then one of its strongest points is that there is nothing easier to grow. Often in neglected gardens one sees large clumps of bloom flourishing as in the years of care; and yet, it will amply repay any attention that is given to it. It will thrive in any soil, but succeeds best in deep, rich, moist clay loam. Care must be taken in supplying it with its requirements as a gross feeder, lest the application of its food be too strong, and its growth made thereby rank and coarse. Do not use fresh manure.

In arranging the Iris garden much depends upon the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, the borders of the shrubbery and near the waterside ideal locations may be found. The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to larger beds, and look most effective when planted in front of the taller kinds.

Wonderful landscape effects may be obtained by planting Irises in broad masses, around the margin of a pond, or along the banks of a stream. I was invited last summer for a day's fishing on a Trout Club's pond near my home. The pond was used for water power for a grist mill and the Club house was on a small island in the middle of the pond. The members had planted clumps of Iris all

round the island and the beauty of the Irises on the day I visited the pond was indescribable. The Japanese varieties love the water, and the Psuedo Aeoris varieties will never do as well anywhere else. A little higher the rest of the Apogons may be planted and still higher on the drier ground, the taller bearded Irises, bordering these with the Intermediate varieties, and finally the dwarf kinds, forming a carpet of color bending away into the sod. Here and there in sheltered nooks, among rocks, may be found places for the more delicate and tender varieties.

As cut flowers the Irises are invaluable. If they are taken, like the Gladioli, just as the buds are about to open and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer, and will last a long time, for as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, until all have opened.

In planting an Iris-bed or border, set the roots a foot apart. They will soon grow together. See that the soil is well drained, for in the case especially of the Tall Bearded Germanica varieties, a wet place is liable to lead to the decay of the roots. They may be planted in early spring, but the most favorable time is during August and September, the earlier the better, as that is their dormant season, after which they make a root growth, becoming established before winter. Nearly all irises may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering, if the roots are not allowed to become dry. Plant deep enough to cover the roots with soil and, if planting is done in late fall, give them a slight covering of an inch of loose straw or litter merely to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing. Various attempts have been made to arrive at the natural divisions among irises, but no entirely satisfactory system has yet been thought out. It may, however, be as well to give some rough outline on the main classes into which the Irises seem to fall. The first and main division is into bulbous and non-bulbous species. Each of these two main divisions falls in its turn into several sub-divisions which are again sub-divided into groups.

To take the first, the bulbous Irises, the bulb may in its resting state be a simple bulb, much like a Narcissus but without the neck of the latter, or it may possess several thick tapering fleshy roots, attached to the base of the bulb, which send out branching rootlets when growth begins again in the autumn. To the former class belong the Xiphium or Spanish Iris group, and the reticulata section. To the latter class belong the Juno Irises, most of which are of comparatively recent introduction from Central Asia. But when we come to the other main division, namely the species with rhizomatous root stocks, our difficulties immediately become greater. The differences are less clearly and easily defined. They consist in the first place of the Pogoniris group or Bearded Iris, the name being derived from the Greek word for a beard, and the Apogon species, which as the name implies *should* be beardless. Without going into further detail for the practical purposes of the amateur we may divide the Irises for our garden into three main divisions.—The Japanese, the Spanish, and the Germanica.

1. THE GERMANICA IRIS (*Pogoniris*)

They belong to the bearded class and a quantity of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. They are sun-lovers and delight in a warm, well drained situation where the surface-creeping rhizomes can get a good baking in summer. This is the group best known and most commonly cultivated. The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis and are called "the orchids of the garden," for they fairly out-rival the orchids in delicacy of structure, and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples, and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and

pure whites. They flower in May. The other species classed under this head are *Amoena*, *Neglecta*, *Pallida*, *Plicata*, *Squalens*, *Variegata* and others with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

The following are a few good ones of this type:

Kharput. Standard violet—Falls violet purple.

Purple King. Full purple—very satisfactory.

Kochi—Claret-purple.

Pallida Section.

All tall, strong growers, very wide foliage, have the largest flowers of all and very sweet scented, with the fragrance of orange blossoms.

Pallida Dalmatica. Standard, fine lavender, Falls clear deep lavender. A



Iris.

superb variety for planting in masses and for cut flowers. The true variety is somewhat scarce.

Astarte. Standard rosy lilac—Falls claret red.

Glory of Hillegon. Standard, Falls clear light blue.

Her Majesty. New, Standard, lovely rose pink, Falls bright crimson tinged a darker shade.

Queen of May. Lovely soft rose, lilac, almost pink.

Variegata Section.

The standards in this section are of various shades of yellow.

Ada. Standard—bright canary-yellow—Falls white, reticulated madder-brown.

Darius. Standard—rich canary-yellow. Falls lilac, margined white rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful.

Maori King. The most brilliant Iris in this section. Standard—rich golden yellow. Falls velvety crimson margined gold.

Honorabilis. Standard—golden, Falls rich mahogany brown,—very effective.

Amoena Section. In this section Standards are white.

Amabilis. Standard Pale lilac flushed rose-Falls velvety crimson-purple.

Frederick. Standard Pale lavender, Falls lavender barred with brown.

Very free and most effective for massing.

Othello. Standard—Rich blue. Falls deep dark velvety purple, very tall and very handsome.

Aridenta. Standard—Pale lavender, Falls dark violet blue—reticulated white at claw, a combination of colour that at once draws attention.

Plicata Section.

The flowers all have a beautifully colored, frill-like margin, on a white ground.

Delicatissima. White heavily frilled with blue.

Agnes. Standard—White frilled and shaded lilac, Falls white, traced lilac at the base or claw; a beautiful variety.

Hebe. White delicately suffused soft blue.

Sappho. Standard—White frilled lilac—Falls pure white, reticulated lilac at base—large flowering—a fine variety.

Squalens Section.

The Standards are of clouded shades of copper, bronze and fawn.

Dr. Bernice. Standards coppery, bronze; Falls velvety Crimson, very large and beautiful.

Jacquesiana. Standard bright coppery crimson. Falls rich maroon; distinct and beautiful, but scarce.

Madame Blanche Pion. New, Standard—Soft bronzy yellow. Falls standing at right angles, lavender blue, with silver shaded margin.

Tall bearded Irises, Various species.

Flavescens. A delicate shade of soft yellow; large, sweet-scented flowers; fine for massing and valued for cutting in early May and June.

Albicans, Princess of Wales. A very lovely variety; absolutely pure white.

Florentina or Silver King. Creamy White, faintly flushed lavender, the blooms are quite fragrant and early in season, fine for cutting.

In the Beardless Iris Section we must note the Siberian Iris. It is the most delicate and elegant of all the small flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue with white markings. They all are very free-flowering and one of the best cutting. In the *Orientalis* of this species you have an Iris of intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being enclosed in conspicuous crimson spathe valves. *Orientalis Snow Queen* found in Japan by Mr. Barr has large ivory-white flowers.

Irises in this section, specially suited for planting by the water side and in very damp or wet places are *Pseudo-Acorus*—the common yellow water-flag and *Versicolor*—a native species common to our streams and marshes, bearing a very showy violet-blue flower.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kämpferi*)

The tulips and daffodils, the great Oriental poppies, the pæonies, and the roses have all come and gone, but the Iris procession is still passing, until at length the royal blue and purple of Uji-no-hotaru, the last to go, fades from our sight under the hot August sun.

Many years ago a collection of Japanese Irises, said to be a duplicate of those in the garden of the Mikado, was brought to this country. After many years of careful cultivation and study many newer varieties have come to us. The secret of success with the Japanese Iris is to keep the ground well stirred, never allowing it to bake or become hard. Any good mellow clay loam will grow Japanese Irises to perfection, if well enriched. They like lots of moisture, but flooding with water is not an absolute necessity as many claim. The Irises of this class have almost entirely Japanese names, and are fully described in the florists' catalogues. Amongst them, Yomo-no-Umi (Boundless Sea) Osho-Kun, Perfection and Lester Lovett are representatives of the class.

3. SPANISH IRIS.

These belong to the bulbous group and are sometimes known as the Xiphion group. If planted on mixed groups they afford highly-colored masses of flower about the middle of June. They delight in warm, rich soil, and the bulbs should be lifted occasionally when the foliage withers and separated before overcrowding occurs to diminish the size of the flowers.

In recent years a number of very fine large flowered hybrids have been introduced into cultivation from Holland.

To ensure success the bulbs must be very liberally treated with old manure, placed some inches below them, and given the warmest and most sheltered corner of the garden. Some of the better varieties are *Thunderbolt*, a very vigorous plant with flowers of a peculiar mixture of brown, yellow and purple; *Leander*, a sweet scented, yellow *Lusitanica*,—perhaps a wild species, with yellow and white flowers. I have not mentioned the English types, but they are an enlarged edition of the Xiphions. A last word:—

Because the Iris will stand any kind of treatment, and because its hold on life is tenacious and it will live on in dark, shady corners, and in herbaceous borders where according to some of its devotees no gleam of sun must be allowed to appear, don't neglect this very beautiful flower. Given good soil, fair weather and some attention and you will be abundantly rewarded;

"Iris Flower, what can you tell
Of the mysteries that dwell,
In the opal depths of your fragile shell?

Is it some Fairy whose wand has spun
Those gossamer threads with dewdrops hung,
Reflecting the glow of the morning sun?

Or is it a Spirit that dwells within,
With a message from Heaven to mortal men,
Of hope and promise at the rainbow's end?

Iris Flower, you speak to me,
Of fair and wondrous worlds that be,
In the azure depths of Infinity.

Fair messenger from out of the great Unknown,
I yield to the touch of your magic wand,
And dream and dream with you alone.

There's a gleam of the gold of Ophir,
Through the purple robes of Night,
There's a glint of the Frost King's Palace
Aglow with Aurora's light.

Iris Flower, to me you tell
All the mysteries that dwell,
In the opal depths of your fragile shell."

W. E. SAUNDERS:—I was thinking when Mr. Macoun was reading his list of varieties how widely opinions differ about varieties. A friend of mine who is particularly fond of Iris, was asked for his favorite and he said he preferred the Isoline to all, and this type Mr. Macoun did not think it worth while to mention. I also thought Mr. Tebbs should have mentioned Histrioides and Reticulata, which bloom with the crocuses and before, and are among the most beautiful Irises we have.

KINGSVILLE GARDENS ILLUSTRATED

J. E. BROWN, KINGSVILLE.

Kingsville-on-the-Lake with its 2,000 population is the most southern town in the Dominion. It is made attractive by moist and cooling breezes, and its streets lined on either side with large maples from forty to seventy-five years old, which form a complete arch overhead. This leafy arcade, together with boulevarded streets, well kept lawns, flower beds on street corners, becomes a source of pride to the citizens themselves and creates a most favorable impression on the thousands of visitors who spend their week ends at the hotel and at their summer homes at the lake.

While the council and citizens of the town for many years planted maple trees on all new streets, and felt justly proud of these delightfully cool and shaded avenues, yet it remained for the Horticultural Society to clean up and put many unsightly places in shape before starting the cultivation of flowers. Before this civic transformation the streets looked like a diamond ring on a dirty hand.

I recognize in coming before the society that I am but an amateur in the presence of many professionals. I recognize the fact that I am addressing professors of Agricultural Colleges, representatives of Government Departments and professional florists, as well as advanced horticulturists, on a subject upon which so many splendid papers have been given at our conventions year after year. My only object in giving this paper is to give a condensed summary of the work of our society in order that it may help our amateur florists and members of new societies who are here, perhaps for the first time and upon whose efforts in their own societies responsibility for success or failure depends. I judge from the many excellent papers and addresses I have heard at our conventions that all of our new societies and many of our older ones are but in the A.B.C. class, all however, doing a wonderful work wherever organized.

I intend simply to present some of the plans which I worked out since we organized some eleven years ago, the result of which you can judge for yourselves later on, when I show the pictures. Time will only permit me to touch the high spots.

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, I got a catalogue from London, which showed a prize bed of tulips consisting of 360 bulbs. The bed was twelve feet in diameter, divided into four sections, with pink, white, yellow and red, with a red border on the outside of the bed. I ordered the bulbs and followed the instructions in planting. The following spring I had a most charming bed of tulips. These were the first tulips ever raised in Kingsville. The following fall I got more interested in the tulip family and ordered some other varieties. In looking over the

list I endeavored to see how many I could get for the dollar. Friends and neighbours were treated to some bouquets, and our church was supplied with them on Sunday morning. This commenced to create an interest in flower culture. Then a few of us got together and suggested that we form a Horticultural Society. In order to induce members to join we told them we would give them back their dollar in bulbs, shrubs, rose bushes or other flowers. We soon got our desired number of members, but did not have one member who knew anything about horticultural work. The work was very largely done by the Secretary and President.

Some eight or nine years ago I attended a Tulip Show at St. Thomas, and saw, for the first time, hundreds of different types, and I secured the names of about one hundred which I fancied. Having inhaled some of the enthusiasm that was oozing out of the tips of Dr. Bennett's fingers, I passed it on to our society and the following fall, when we got out our fall options, we inserted the selections I had made and allowed our members the privilege of selecting ten of as many types as they wished. I selected ten from my whole list and put each type in a row by itself, and when they were in full bloom in the spring, I staked each row with the name, and invited every one to come into my yard and make selections. This enabled us to get our first order direct from Holland. We also made about thirty beds on street corners, and Town Hall lawn, and at the several churches. People got so interested that orders for tulips increased by leaps and bounds. Having in a few years such an array of shades and colors, we then put on a tulip show and ran it during the war, in connection with the Ladies' Patriotic Association. We are still running it every May, and it has become the event of the season. Tulips, Hyacinths, and other flowers are labelled, and the visitors take the name of the flower that suits their fancy and place their orders accordingly. The interest created by our spring flowers, and show, during the last seven years is such that we will have some forty or fifty thousand blooms this spring of every color that can be grown in Holland. One of our members will have ninety-three varieties, ten of each, most of which are new. At one time the price had much to do with the order; now it is color and beauty that determines the choice.

In connection with our Tulip Show we have a department for all school children for best collection of wild flowers named, and most artistically arranged, for which we give about eighty prizes. This display was the feature of our show. It was the most beautiful display of wild flowers ever seen here. The competition among 500 children was very keen. If you want to create interest in your society and town, interest the children and you will have accomplished something worth while.

I would advise members of all new societies especially, if at all possible, to visit every flower show of whatever kind, where more information and ideas can be got by seeing the bloom than in any other way. In proof of this statement permit me to say that I visited the American Gladioli Show at St. Thomas last year. I revelled in those blooms for two days and selected about one hundred of the most beautiful blooms I had ever seen. My back-yard garden was too small for my enlarged visions, so I at once secured a lot, got it in shape and am installing the Skinner system of irrigation. I have put in some six or seven thousand tulips, largely Darwins, hyacinths, narcissi, lilies and other bulbs, and am arranging my list for some four thousand Gladioli. I will also cultivate sweet peas, petunias,

dahlias, asters, pæonies and roses. My trial garden is on one of our best residential streets, and every one will be welcome to come in and enjoy the sight and make selections of anything they see.

You will have observed that I have devoted my allotted time to the fall planting, but our activities do not end there. The same interest and enthusiasm is manifested in our spring work. As soon as our tulips are through blooming they are taken up, the beds are dug up and prepared for Geraniums, French Cannas, Salvias and other annuals.

Our spring options consist of different varieties of roses, shrubs, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli, Asters and many other flowering plants, so that flowers bloom from early spring to late fall.



Dutchman's Pipe 58 Feet Long and 10 Feet High.

The ladies of our society give prizes for the best kept lawns, making three classes, large, medium and small. The judging is done two or three times during the summer. As to the cultivation of the fall planting it is the easiest. You put in your fall bulbs after you prepare the ground. Plant four or five inches deep and four or five inches apart. Press the earth well down, cover them with some three or four inches of well rotted mulch and as soon as you can see the rows in the spring, take a narrow tooth hoe and stir up the earth between the rows so as to permit the air to penetrate the roots and your work is done. You have no insects to fight and everything is satisfactory.

For the grower of Gladioli and Roses I would refer you to the two papers given last year by Mrs. Austin on Gladioli and Mr. Moore on Roses, which are inserted in our last year's Report. Although the love of flowers came to me late in life,

nevertheless it is a joy to me that it came to me and it has helped to make this the most delightful period of my life.

The speaker here showed various slides illustrating how the people of Kingsville had beautified their homes during the last years.

THE CONTINUITY OF GARDEN BLOOM

GEO. BALDWIN, TORONTO.

I would first of all draw your attention to the necessity of improving the front of your premises, by putting in a small flower bed, in centre of front lawn, erect trellises for vines and creepers on the verandah, and place a shrub or two on each side of entrance. Then turn your attention to the back garden, and improve the appearance of it by putting up one or two bowers or archways for climbing roses, similar to the slides just shown.

Now as to continuity of bloom, you have often gone into a garden and exclaimed "What a beautiful garden;" and perhaps if you had gone into that same garden again, in a month's time, you will find that there is very little bloom to be seen, simply because the matter of continuity or rotation has not been considered. In the short space of time allotted to me I will endeavor to give you the best varieties of flowers from which I get my continuity of bloom. Start off in the fall, October for preference, and plant Tulips, Cottage, Darwins and Doubles, the same with Hyacinths in color, also Narcissi and Daffodils, with a sprinkling of Crocus, Snowdrops etc., to be followed by the Flag Iris in colors, and Pæonies. And now the Lily family helps us in this continuity, and in this direction, are, to my mind, in a class by themselves, because if you have enough of them, you can get the continuity from them alone, by having the following: Tenuifolium or Scarlet Turk's Cap; Candidum or Madonna Lily; Croceum, the real Belfast Orange Lily; Wallacei similar to Croceum only smaller; single and double Tigrinum, then that splendid lemon yellow Henryi, the hardiest of them all; then the beautiful white Testacium, and the early Speciosum, Rubrum, Roseum, and Album planted in the fall, and which are followed by the Auratums, Platyphylum and Vitatum, and wind up with late Speciosum, Rubrum, Roseum, Album, which are planted in the spring, this will bring you up to the third or fourth week of September. Now for flowers that will give us bloom from the Pæony period, till frost comes, the following will fill the bill. Rudbeckia, Fulgens or Black-eyed Susan, Newmanii, an improvement on the former, and Echinacea or purple cone flower. Study the catalogues for early, midseason and late blooming Perennial Phlox starting off with that pure white Miss Lingard, which blooms in June, to be followed by others in variety, and here the roses begin to hold sway, and I prefer to mix them in the perennial border. Dephiniums will give us a second crop of bloom, if cut off early. And now the Helianthus, Miss Melhuish, Daniel Dewar, Rigidus and Orgyalis, Helenium Riverton Gem and Riverton Beauty, Chrysanthea Uliginosum, and wind up with Botonias and Perennial Asters.

The Annuals must not be forgotten, and have a good supply of Asters, Zinnias, Phlox Drummondii, Verbena, etc., and let me here say a few words for one of the Queen of Flowers, the Gladiolus, recommending the following as having given me excellent results, from cutting point of view. America, pink; Catharina light blue;

Empress of India reddish brown; Goliath violet; Glory of Holland white; Halley salmon; Liebesieuer scarlet; Marechal Foch rose; Master Wietse violet; Mrs. Frank Pendleton rose; Prince of Wales salmon; Red Emperor early red; War Scarlet; Peace white; White Giant; and last but not least, Lady Borden, one that we all ought to feel proud of, on account of its being raised by one of our esteemed members, Alexander Gilchrist. Time will not permit me to go more fully into details, and for cultural directions, but let me say cultivate freely and often, water copiously in dry weather but with the nozzle off, and keep a garden diary for dates of blooming, and for best varieties.

W. A. McLEAN: Some few years ago, sitting on the veranda, a little girl was playing among the flowers nearby, I said: "Do you like flowers?" And she said: "Yes, I do, they make me feel so happy." It seems to me that is a very truthful, frank, childish description of flowers—they make us all happy. And it is the function of your organization, in its influence upon the tree planting situation of this Province, in landscape gardening, and in the growing of shrubs and flowers, to make yourselves and others happy. The speaker then told of the work being done in the building of better roads, and said:

"We are sometimes accused of slaughtering the trees on our highways. Emphatically that is untrue, and is not the case. There are instances where we have cut trees on our highways, but the instructions which our engineers closely adhere to are that no trees are to be cut which do not stand in the way of essential construction. We deviate the lines of our construction in order to escape the necessity of cutting down our old trees. No one knows more than I do that the axe can destroy in a few minutes what has taken a hundred years to grow. That is impressed upon our men in all parts of our construction. Not only so, but we are adding to the tree growth of our highways. During the past two years we have planted on our highways 20,000 trees. These will be a pride to us, I believe, for many years to come. And we expect to go on with that work under the direction of our Highway Forester, an expert who is attached to our Highway Department and who will speak to you this evening, and show you more fully what we are doing.

W. W. GAMMAGE: It affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present with you here this evening, to bring you greetings from the gardeners and florists of Canada. We have no statistics as to how many gardeners and florists we have in Canada, but, taking a comparison from the United States, it costs the florists of the United States, when coal is at a normal price, \$25,600,000 for heating their greenhouses. It costs \$78,000,000 to pay their employees, and they have more invested in land and glass and plants than the steel industry of the United States. Taking a comparison, therefore, between that country and this we may say that the florists and gardeners of Canada have a very large investment, and as a financial and commercial enterprise it is of no small account in our fair Dominion.

For some years we have been trying to educate the people of Canada to the fact that Canada lacks educational facilities at its Universities and its colleges whereby young men and young women wishing to engage in Horticulture can obtain the education they require. Recognizing this, a number of the States in the Union have founded departments at their Universities where they are teaching that, and it is taught to a very large extent and has become one of the leading features at such Universities as Cornell, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and one or two of the other States.

I was very glad to notice in your Annual Report that you have also taken this educational need into consideration, that the resolution which we passed some three years ago has been adopted by this organization, and we hope for your co-operation, that when this Council of Horticulture is formed, which is now being promoted by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, this Association will fall in and lend its assistance, so that our young men and young women may have an opportunity to get their education in Canada.

Such meetings as you have here must be a great help to you. It must be a great help to your communities and to the country at large, for where we have pleasant and beautiful home surroundings, it gives a better tone, it gives to the people a satisfaction that they cannot obtain in other ways. You will notice that it is in the bigger cities, where there is a large foreign population, where labor troubles start, but in the smaller cities where the laboring people own their own homes and have pleasant home surroundings they have other and worth while occupations which take their minds away from their so-called troubles, and therefore we have a happier and a brighter and more congenial community in which to live.

PROF. THOMPSON made a plea for sympathetic support in forwarding the work of the proposed Botanical Garden.

PROF. THOMPSON: The project was practically a standing thing at the present time, perhaps one reason being that money is not moving very freely at the present time, and it was considered advisable to just hold their own for the time being and wait until times would improve.

PROF. WADE congratulated the Association on the good work done by its convention and its officials.

HARRY RYRIE brought greetings from the Alumni Association of the Ontario Agricultural College.

W. J. CONNOLLY, President of the Fall Fairs Association, said he could not help but be pleased when he came and spent a few hours with the Convention this afternoon, and saw the splendid work they were doing. "As I came here this afternoon, and as I saw the beautiful pictures on the screen and the work you were doing, and as I looked over the crowd you had here and the members equally divided as to sex, I felt that the ladies were coming to the place that God intended them to have from the beginning of the world, although it has taken a good deal of courage for a woman to come to her place and mingle with men."

J. LOCKIE WILSON: We have here a gathering of some four hundred ladies and gentlemen from Fort William to Glengarry, not for the purpose of financial gain, not for the purpose of selfish good, but for the good that they can do to others without hope of financial reward. You are here to promote the interests of the home, in making Ontario the brightest gem in the Crown.

I am glad that our organization is going forward. We are seventeen years old, and the institution that Mr. Connelly represents is much older. It is 157 years since the first fair was held in Canada. Seventeen years ago you organized this great institution with a few hundred members. To-day that army is growing, and every year your conventions are becoming larger and the enthusiasm is spreading East and West and North and South, until to-day you have a great army of flower growers and lovers, that is trying to have our homes decorated

with plants and shrubs and vines and trees of all kinds, trying to make Ontario more beautiful, and as has been well stated here, you cannot do very much talking about beautifying if you don't see that your own homes are made beautiful.

It was stated here this afternoon that our Ontario Agricultural College is not doing what it should do along the lines on which we are working. Even in the University of Toronto, the largest under the Flag, the surroundings are not very beautiful horticulturally. Go over there any time in summer and you will come away feeling there is something wrong, so far as horticulture is concerned. We want those grounds beautified, and students going home to their professions in the towns, cities and country sides of the land will be inspired by the surroundings of their College, by the trees and shrubs which will meet their eyes daily. True, it is necessary to have the campus clear, but the rest of the grounds should contain a high order of beauty from the horticultural point of view.

I am here to commend you on the great work you are doing, and I congratulate the institution on having such a live organization as the Toronto Horticultural Societies, the members of which are always ready to assist in every possible way. The floral decorations that are in evidence here have been supplied by the Toronto Horticultural Society. And not only Toronto, take the little village of Thornhill, it has done its work. Miss Simpson, the secretary of that Society, has done splendid work, not only for her own Society but for the City of Toronto as well.

"Though boasting no baronial piles,
Nor ivy-crested towers,
What past can match thy glorious youth
Fair Canada of ours?"

PROF. MAVOR, Toronto University, said that the best example of renewed municipal interest in France was the city of Montpellier. It was a great school of botany, for a great many years even before botany became a scientific subject; then it took almost the first place in the schools. Montpellier had its agricultural society, and it was an integral part of the revival of the municipal spirit and interest and enthusiasm for the community. About forty years ago I was in the north of France and the depression of the municipalities was quite marked. Things were in ruin, the ancient gates of the fortified cities were tumbling down, and nobody had any interest in restoration. Many of the cities were sombre and dismal. About fifteen years later I went to the same cities, and I was perfectly astounded at the tremendous alteration which had taken place. The old cities had assumed or taken on a different aspect. It was particularly noticeable in Noyon. I asked for the reason of this, and they said it was the Horticultural Society. It was the very definite and positive association of the growth of interest in flowers and the altruistic, which wrought this change in France. I took the example of France, because there the centralizing principle had been carried to an extreme degree, and even where this centralizing spirit was so strong, the cultivation of love of flowers and the consequent inculcation of the municipal spirit wrought the desired change.

In the Scotch towns and villages and in many of the English ones you have the same experience. The Flower Show is the great event of the year, and everybody attends it. At the Flower Show the peer and the farm laborer rub shoulders. It is always of the utmost interest. Not long ago I was in South Wales where a

flower show was attended by everybody in the whole country. A very fine display it was, and very interesting to see all the countryside collected together and taking an interest in the same thing, taking part in the competitions with one another.



Perennial Border in Foreground, C.E.F.

W. B. ROADHOUSE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture: It is perhaps only fitting that this gathering should be graced to-night by the attendance of so many ladies, because, after all, their interest in their work has much to do with the position which horticulture has attained in this province and the success which it will attain in the future. It is also fitting that this year the presidency of this Association should be graced by a lady. Many of you possibly witnessed, as I did, last September at the Toronto National Exhibition, the splendid exhibit of flowers of various kinds, changed from day to day, and kept ever fresh. It was a common everyday scene to see your president among the flowers with her sleeves rolled up and doing the regular manual work which it was necessary for someone to do to keep that display fresh and creditable to this Association and to the Horticultural interests of that province. Then when we compare with that scene, which demonstrated manual labor and expert knowledge, the grace and dignity which is brought to the presiding table of this function, you will realize, I am sure, the all-round qualifications which your president possesses for the position which she has filled. It was indeed a happy idea which resulted in this gathering being graced by the presence of representatives of other allied interests and associations. We welcome them all.

It is not my intention to take up any great length of time to-night but there was one matter which I thought I might mention which holds a certain amount of interest at this time. Various speakers have made suggestions as to your work, and there was a matter which came to my notice a few days ago which it seemed to me would be at least a matter of interest, if not a matter of action, and

that is the question of the adoption of a floral emblem for the province of Ontario. This is not a new matter, it has received attention in years gone by, and I can realize the difficulty in coming to any definite conclusion on a matter on which there is such a variety of interest, but it seemed to me that you might be interested to know of the steps which have been taken by other countries, and particularly by the States across the line. It is unnecessary to remind you of the national floral emblems if we may so call the thistle of Scotland, the leek of Wales, the rose of England, and the lily of France, which more closely correspond with the maple leaf of Canada, but when we look over the record as it applies to the States, across the line, we find that in each State, with the exception of Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Missouri and Tennessee, a definite official floral emblem has been adopted, and this is the distribution which has been made, according to the record which came to me:

NATIONAL AND STATE FLORAL EMBLEMS.

Thistle,	Scotland	Magnolia, ..	Louisiana and Mississippi
Shamrock,	Ireland	Sagebrush,	Nevada
Leek,	Wales	Cactus,	New Mexico
Rose,	England	Mistletoe,	Oklahoma
Lily,	France	Red Clover,	Vermont
Tulip,	Holland	Indian Paintbrush	Wyoming
Sunflower,	Kansas	Violet, Illinois, New Jersey, Rhode Is-	
Pine Tree,	Maine	land, Wisconsin	
Dogwood,	Virginia	Rose,	New York
Black-Eyed Susan,	Maryland	Cherokee Rose,	Georgia
Rhododendron,	West Virginia and	Wild Rose,	Iowa
	Washington	Wild Prairie Rose,	North Dakota
Daisy,	North Carolina	Columbine,	Colorado
Peach Blossom,	Delaware	Syringa,	Idaho
Golden Rod, ...	Alabama and Nebraska	Trumpet Vine,	Kentucky
Mountain Laurel,	Connecticut	Mayflower,	Massachusetts
Apple Blossom, Arkansas and Michigan		Bitter Root	Montana
Orange Blossom,	Florida	Purple Lilacs	New Hampshire
Golden Poppy,	California	Red Carnation,	Ohio
	Carnation,		Indiana

All the States have chosen State flowers excepting Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Missouri and Tennessee.

You will see the wide range of choice covering the broad area to the south of the boundary line, and I submit that information to you for what interest it may have.

In conclusion I believe that the success of the individual Horticultural Societies and this Provincial Horticultural Association, is based upon the fact that the Horticultural idea is a constructive one. It seeks to make things better than we found them. It seeks to bring brightness and beauty where before there has been only waste and decay, and so long as we keep to that idea, and the ideal before us, we will not only find great scope for useful work but I think we will find support and encouragement for all quarters and all interests in this province. I thank you.

SOME HARDY FLOWERING TREES OF THE NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE.

JNO. DUNBAR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

In the embellishment of woodlands in parks, cemeteries and private estates what are known in gardening language as "Ornamental Flowering Trees" should receive a large degree of attention. Of course, as a matter of fact, all trees have their flowers. Oaks, hickories, beeches, hornbeams, elms and birches all have interesting blossoms, but they are more or less inconspicuous, and never attract attention from the ordinary observer. There are numerous hardy trees, however, whose flowers are very showy and when they are used extensively in plantations and woodlands, or placed individually on the borders of lawns and meadows, they produce a particularly pleasing and noticeable effect, and attract the attention of the most indifferent.

It is very important to use such trees largely in park plantations, private estates and cemetery areas. The inspiration derived from the branches of many flowering trees, wreathed in showy blossoms, has consciously and unconsciously an elevating effect upon the minds of the spectators.

Attention is first called to our native Shade-trees or Juneberries (*Amelanchiers*). They are native in our woods, but in some areas they are much more abundant than in others. I have seen them in Northern Ontario. They are usually in bloom with us about the first week in May. The slender branches, thickly covered with myriads of white blossoms, are very showy, and when they are abundant as they are on the banks of the gorge of the Genesee River north of Rochester, it is a sight worth going a long distance to see. We have raised seedlings and planted them in thousands in our parks at Rochester, N.Y.

American hawthorns have come into prominence, at least botanically, during the past 20 years. Many of them are handsome round-headed trees, but the great majority are arborescent shrubs or shrubby in habit. Many of them are very attractive with their white blossoms at the end of May or first of June, and the crimson, scarlet, orange red and orange yellow fruits in late summer, autumn and late autumn are particularly attractive. In fact I do not know of any other ornamental fruits that can surpass our native American hawthorns at these seasons. I studied and collected the native hawthorns a number of years since around Chippawa, London, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Gananoque, Prescott, and Ottawa, and in that area there were perhaps 100 species of those beautiful ornamental hawthorns, and the great majority of them are suitable for planting in ornamental grounds. They prefer to grow in heavy lime-stone soil. Perhaps some of the most distinct in Ontario are *Crataegus audita*, *C. Ellwangeriana*, *C. Macounii*, *C. flabellata*, *C. Champlainensis*, *C. pedicillata*, *C. delectabilis*, *C. fulgida*, *C. ferentaria*, *C. virilis*, *C. rotundifolia*, and *C. venulosa*.

The different species of ornamental crab-apples are charming when in bloom. It takes a good many years, perhaps fifteen to twenty years, to obtain a good round-headed Crab-apple, but such a tree with the branches wreathed in carmine, rose-tinted, blush or white blossoms is indeed remarkably beautiful. China, Japan and Siberia have given us a large number of remarkable hardihood. *Malus*

loribunda, *M. atrosanguinea*, *M. spectabilis*, *M. prunifolia* var. *rinki*, *M. Sieboldii*, *M. Zumi*, *M. Sargentii*; with hybrids and varieties amongst these species are all lovely flowering objects from eastern and north eastern Asia.

The native American crab-apples, commonly known as "Garland Trees," are handsome and fragrant when in bloom. Two of these (*Malus coronarius* and *M. laevis*) grow in Western New York and in southern Ontario, how far north in Ontario they are native, I am not sure. I saw them growing in the Arboretum at Ottawa, and doing well. The Western Crab-apple *Malus ioensis*, and the double flowering form of this, known as the Bechel Crab, are excellent hardy flowering trees. Botanists during recent years have discovered other new species of American crab-apples namely—*Malus lancifolia*, *M. glabrata*, *M. platycarpa*, and *M. racemata*. The Asiatic Crab-apples do not come true to seed and should be either budded or grafted. The American species come true to seed.

The Red-Bud; *Cercis Canadensis*, sometimes known as Judas Tree, produces a beautiful effect about the middle of May. The branches covered with myriads of pea-like blossoms in pale-red or rose-color, produce an indescribably beautiful effect when contrasted against coniferous evergreens. There is a pure white form of this, which is quite rare, and which we are propagating for our own use in our parks. In a wild state the Red-Bud does not grow north of southern Pennsylvania, but it is quite hardy at Rochester, and I suppose it would be all right from southern to central Ontario. The Red-Bud should be rigorously confined to one stem by pruning when young. If left unpruned it will divide into a number of stems, and is very liable to be smashed in windstorms.

The Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree, *Halesia monticola*, is perhaps the most dignified and beautiful flowering tree of North America, and although found in a wild state from North Carolina to Georgia is perfectly hardy at Rochester, and has not suffered during the past twenty-eight years. The large pure white bell-shaped blossoms, occasionally pink, are very attractive. *Halesia Carolina* is a lower growing form which very rarely grows into one main stem, and has smaller flowers than the former, and has about the same degree of hardihood. We have a number of *Halesias* growing on a slope in Durand-Eastman Park, Rochester, N.Y. exposed to the cold north west winds blowing off Lake Ontario, and they are quite happy. I therefore think they ought to be satisfactory from Southern to Central Ontario.

The White Flowering Dogwood, *Cornus florida*, as a choice North American flowering tree, stands in the front rank. In very severe winters the flower buds do get injured, and their beauty is correspondingly marred. In seasons, however, when flowering abundantly there is no more beautiful sight when copses, plantations and woodlands are adorned with hundreds of it in full bloom. The White-flowering Dogwood is native in southern Ontario, but how far north it extends in Ontario in a wild state I do not know. The variety of the White-flowering Dogwood known as *rubra* with pink red involucres is a remarkably beautiful object when a well grown plant is in full bloom. The Kousan Dogwood, *Cornus Kousa*, from Japan bears a resemblance to our White-flowering Dogwood, in its large white involucres. It flowers one month later and does splendidly at Rochester.

Very little attention has been paid to our native American plums. The Black Plum, *Prunus nigra*, which is a common arborescent bush or small tree in northern Ontario, is a beautiful object in bloom and it is usually in flower about the end of May or first of June. The American Plum, *P. Americana*; Allegheny

Plum, *P. Allegheniensis*; the Wild Goose Plum, *P. hortulana*; Munson Plum, *P. Munsoniana*; Beach Plum, *P. maritima*, are all highly decorative in bloom and are worthy of a place in any ornamental grounds.

The White Fringe, *Chionanthus Virginica*, is a beautiful American small tree native from Pennsylvania to Texas. The long drooping white flower clusters are very attractive. It is quite hardy at Rochester. It is slow growing.

There are many beautiful flowering Cherries. The small fruited Cherry from Northern China, *Prunus tomentosa*, is a very handsome object in bloom. It usually flowers about May 1st. and every branch is covered with myriads of white blossoms, tinged pink. It usually forms a broad-headed arborescent bush much broader than high. Mr. Ormiston Roy tells me it is quite hardy at Montreal. Sargent's Cherry, *Prunus serrulata* variety *Sachalinensis*, is perhaps one of the most important flowering trees introduced from Japan. The large rose-tinted



Asters.

flowers are usually one and one-half inches across and are very conspicuous. *Prunus subhirtella* and the variety *pendula* are beautiful Japanese Cherries with conspicuous pink-red blossoms and quite hardy. There is a showy bird Cherry that has been lately called "The Russian May Day Cherry"; *Prunus padus* variety *commutata*; from North Eastern Asia. It is the earliest of all trees to come into leaf in spring. It produces long pendulous racemes of snowy white flowers, and is a beautiful object in bloom. It seems to be of iron-clad hardiness.

We are much pleased with a small tree lately introduced from Korea and Northern China known botanically as *Evodia Daniellii*. It produces large clusters of white flowers about the first of August and it is quite hardy.

Styrax Japonica is a small Japanese tree that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet, and has white bell shaped flowers in June. It is quite hardy at Rochester.

Pterostyrax hispida from Japan is another closely related flowering tree to the former, and has long drooping clusters and white blossoms in June. It is not quite as hardy as the former.

The Golden Chain, *Laburnum vulgare* from South Europe, with its long clusters of yellow blossoms always attracts attention when in bloom. It is quite hardy at Rochester and is probably hardy in southern Ontario.

We must not omit the red flowering horse-chestnuts. *Aesculus carnea*; *A. carnea Briotii*; and *A. carnea Plantierensis* with variously red colored flowers are highly ornamental. A low growing species lately introduced from southern Missouri, *A. discolor* variety *mollis*, has beautiful red flowers and has proven to be quite hardy.

I suppose in ornamental flowering trees China and Japan have contributed nothing more beautiful than Magnolias. The hybrids which were developed many years since from two Chinese species and known as Chinese hybrid Magnolias, are gems of the first water. In all parts of North America wherever they prove to be hardy, it is indeed a fortunate circumstance to be able to enjoy such beautiful floral objects.

If these Magnolias had never been introduced from Asia what a serious floral blank it would have caused in our parks and gardens to-day. All of the Chinese hybrid Magnolias do splendidly in Rochester and a number of American and Asiatic species also do well. In Oxford St., Rochester, a space 2200 feet in length is entirely devoted to Magnolias. On the particular Sunday when they are in bloom crowds of people go especially to see them. The following hybrids do well with us; *Alexandrina*, *alba superba*, *Andre Leroy*, *Brozzoni*, *Lennei*, *Norbertiana*, *Rustica flore rubra*, *Soulangeana*, *Soulangeana nigra*, *speciosa*, and *Verbanica*. The Japanese species *stellata*, *hypoleuca*, *parviflora*, *salicifolia*, *Kobus* and the Chinese *Denudata* are all hardy with us. There are also four American species; *acuminata* (native in Western New York), *Fraseri*, *Glaucua*, *macrophylla*, and *tripetala* that are very satisfactory with us. I do not know what success has been made in growing Magnolias in southern Ontario but it seems that the Chinese hybrid Magnolias should succeed in sheltered situations in southern Ontario.

BIRD FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF THE GARDEN.

W. E. SAUNDERS, LONDON.

There has been so much talk here to-day about the part that women are taking in the world to-day, that I thought that although I had definitely intended to leave out all mention of the birds who took time by the forelock years ago, yet under the circumstances I felt perhaps I ought to refer to them, just to give you ladies an idea that perhaps, after all, you are not so very far in the forefront in social matters as you thought you were.

I had intended to omit all mention of those birds of which I have no specimens with me, but certain little birds live in the West in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and they nest every summer. There are two species of them, the Crimson Phalarope—they are birds about the size of that black Cuckoo, long legs, long bills, and a good many years in advance of the human race's progress in the feminine world

which only came about 100 years ago. As a general rule the male birds wear the bright plumage and the female is protectively colored so that she may not be captured by a predatory bird or animal but may live to rear the brood. The female phalarope wears the bright colors, the male is a dull colored bird. Knowing that usually the female is dull colored, we might infer the whole life history of the phalarope, with just a little imagination. You know the agitation of the women among the human species started about 100 years ago. About ten, fifty or one hundred thousand years ago the phalarope had that subject up for discussion and they compromised in the way that we have compromised, that is to say by giving her everything that she asked for, and she asked for everything. She did not stop where you stopped.

You know the first thing that happens in spring when the birds arrive on their nesting ground is the courtship, and while she was taking over the other duties of the male she took that over too, and so the first thing you see in the spring is to see three or four very handsome females charging around for the dullest looking little male you ever saw, to accompany them for the summer. And as soon as she gets him she puts him to work. When the eggs are laid her duties are through, and if you meet a little company of phalaropes on the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta you may know they belong to the Suffragettes—they are the Women's Canadian Club or Women's Horticultural Society—and I think it is a fair guess that they are discussing the shortcomings of their neighbors as well as the prevailing fashions in feathers, etc.

I would like to ask the ladies how much in advance of the times they thought they were, when they are thousands of years behind the phalarope, and they have not yet adopted the first phase of up-to-dateness, they have not yet started to do their courting!

I do not need to argue with you that birds are good friends to have in the garden. Some people who value their cherries do at times think that they have too many robins, and perhaps they include a lot of other species that do not do harm to you. I do not deny that robins are fond of cherries, but outside of a little damage to the cherries and small fruits, it may be taken for granted that every one in the room is interested in birds and believe that they are useful to Horticulture, and, having taken that for granted, I would like to speak about a few species that are strictly injurious. I do not like to use that word "injurious." The Creator has put here in Ontario birds that we in a general way ought to leave alone, but I think there are limitations. Some birds have increased very much owing to the protection that we have given them. They have taken full advantage of that protection, and it has suited them, and they have gone ahead and multiplied, and they are a menace to some other species, and that being the case it is up to us to make an end to these in so far as we can. For instance, this big blackbird, the bronze crackle. I put him in the same category as the blue jay. Both of those birds eat at every opportunity the fledgelings in the nest, and every egg they can get. If they were particular like us and demanded that their eggs be fresh they would not eat so many, but they are not. Birds have no prejudices. So long as an egg has not something inside that will blow up when he breaks it, he is willing to eat it, and these two birds are a menace to the small birds and bird lovers, and a horticulturist cannot afford to have very many of these around his place. You may imagine sometimes, if you have some blackbirds, for instance, that you could not get rid of them. You have to kill them.

The English sparrow is a very common bird. They come in my own backyard sometimes, and I have devised a trap for them—just a box with a wire netting, and it is stuck up on a stick, and from that stick a string leads to a living room window. The English sparrow feeds on the millet seed I keep under that box continually. There is always food and safety there for the native bird. The English sparrow however does not find quite that experience. They find food but not safety, because sometimes I pull the string and down comes the box. I take them out and throw them up against the fence, and they have a short and painless end. Now the point that I want to make is this: I catch in my garden each year in the spring perhaps 20 or 30 English sparrows. There are English sparrows all through the rest of our block, but our garden is remarkably free from them. But birds, like human beings, have habits, and some English sparrows will get the habit of coming to my backyard, and when they come and they find the native birds feeding freely under this trap, then the English sparrows take up the cry: "Here is lots of food, let's get it." The result is that every sparrow that comes to my place gets this habit and is soon dead. You would be amazed that in a city full of them you could free your yard of these pests. Apply that idea to the blue jays and the crackle. When you get rid of these birds your small birds are pretty safe, particularly if you get rid of the red squirrel which you probably do not have, and tackling a far bigger job, the elimination of the cat. I was surprised when I raised the question of the cat and found that the cat had many defenders in Horticultural Societies. If you know anything at all about the habits of the cat, you will know that she does not play fair. The laws say to me: If you go and shoot a robin, you may be taken to the police court and fined, but you may keep six cats, and every one of these cats can kill six robins a day. Why should it be legal to allow a cat to do things, which I am fined if I do! People say you must have them to destroy mice and rats. Jack Miner does not have them, and he does not have mice and rats, but he keeps traps. If you are a cat owner you do not know what your cat does. If you are a cat owner, let me ask you to get converted from the error of your ways.

There is another bird that is a serious menace to Horticulture and to our welfare in general to-day, and that is the male and female cowbird, on account of laying eggs in other birds' nests. You know that bird chooses the nests of little bits of birds, such as the yellow warbler. When the young cowbird comes out of the egg, it is a bigger bird than the others, and it yells the loudest for grub and it gets nearly all the food, and it grows the fastest, and the faster it grows the bigger its mouth becomes, and the more demands it makes for food; and, as a result, the young warblers die of starvation, so that you see these cowbirds cost us a price. Every cowbird we have has cost us a price in the way of depriving us of small insectivorous birds of about two or three small birds per cowbird. Now these two or three small birds are worth more to us than one cowbird. In the old days the cowbird was not so numerous in the forests, as it is a plain bird. Consequently in the spring time, if I have a gun with me—which I don't very often carry—and I have an opportunity to shoot a female cowbird, I feel I have done a very virtuous act.

The birds that come to our gardens are all of them I think interesting to the horticulturist, and most horticulturists are fairly interested in bird life, but complain of not being able to identify the birds. There are the Bird Guides, and if you realize that the most enjoyable hours that you can put in are

those that you spend in learning the birds. So I propose to try and help you identify some of these insect eaters, and very briefly, these are some of their characteristics:

When I was in Europe the cuckoo was the only bird that anyone offered me any assistance in identifying. As it flew up in the air it said "Cuckoo," "Cuckoo," and a farmer said to me: "That is a Cuckoo." Now our cuckoo does not say that, but he has a voice something like the European cuckoo. They are almost the most omnivorous birds, as far as insects are concerned, that we have. Most birds object to hairy caterpillars. The cuckoo is not one of them.

The mocking bird. This family is represented in Canada by the mocking bird which occurs only sporadically in the south-west. I have only seen one in Belle River. Two or three have been taken at Point Pelee. The man who brought them down got a good lecture, and now I can assure you they do not shoot that bird any more.

Besides the mocking bird, in the mocking bird family, are the brown thrasher and the catbird. If you can have either one of those birds in the garden, they are most delightful singers and most persistent insect eaters. The catbirds sing to you in the night. Some people do not like their rest disturbed. I do not think many people would raise objections to listening to the catbird singing at night, he has such a lovely, whispering song. The catbird sings as though he had words to all his song.

Somebody to-day spoke of the purple martin. This is the tree swallow. It nests in artificial houses that you may put up for him and which he may accept and nest in. It is a very sweet bird, and is a glorious swallow with a musical note in his tone.

All of these birds of the air, of course, eat nothing but insects and are absolutely beneficial from every standpoint.

Then we have in the gardens the warblers. Here we have three of them. The central one is the black throated, blue warbler, and the yellow warbler, and the last is the common one of the gardens. We have about 30 species of warblers, and twenty of them are available to you for companionship and joy. If you have a garden with a few trees therein, you will have probably twenty species of warblers coming to you. Every one of those little birds feeds on nothing but insects, and so they are all beneficial in the highest degree.

When I was speaking about swallows I meant to have referred to the eave swallow which nests under the eaves of the farmers' barns and which has been banished by the English sparrow.

The vireos. I have here two specimens of vireo, the red-eyed fellow and the warbling vireo. Their songs will identify them, and their motions will identify them as vireos. You can tell the warblers by their slowness in action, while the vireo is quick in movement.

The Scarlet Tanager has much the action of the vireo, and I have been deceived by it.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer then presented his statement which appears on page six.

MR. HESSEN stated that what applied in the way of finance in the beginning of this Association, with about 6,000 membership, necessarily does not apply to

a membership of 32,000. The number of societies included in the last yearly report of the department as having received grants numbers 116. 114 are listed as having been alive and two as not making returns, leaving 114 societies from which we might necessarily expect to derive affiliation fees. Of this 114 there are twelve that had not affiliated at the time I went through the books recently. If all these societies affiliated and paid the consequent fee, all the revenue we would derive would be \$335. We have an addition this year of some 25 societies, and I am glad to say that these new societies coming in are imbued with the idea that it is compulsory for them to affiliate. Working along the basis that we are and have been for some time we cannot expect that \$335 a year would be very materially increased within a reasonable period. It seems to me we have come to a time when we must give very serious consideration to this question. Our Convention expenses are necessarily increasing. The importance of our work is necessarily increasing; therefore, we must have the sinews of war with which to carry on, and as far as I can see it, those sinews are not to be obtained under our present system. You will, however, before the session is over, have submitted to you a proposition bearing on this matter, and I want to bespeak for that resolution your very serious consideration and, I hope, approval. That means, we expect, will put us in a very much favorable position financially and eliminate some of the difficulties which our local societies are to-day under, arising from the fact that secretaries and officers of the local societies are at sea as to this matter of affiliation and the amount of fees payable to this Association.

MR. HESSON then moved that the Treasurer's report be adopted. DR. SMITH, of St. Catharines, seconded the matter and it was carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAMES AND VARIETIES.

Last year this committee in its report summarized the work of the committee since its organization, and gave a list of the subjects dealt with in all previous annual reports.

Several changes were made in the personnel of the committee last year, and it now consists of Mr. W. T. Macoun, chairman, Miss Mary Yates, Miss M. E. Blacklock, Prof. H. L. Hutt, Mr. W. E. Saunders, Prof. Thomson, and Miss I. Preston, secretary. Nearly all the members of the committee have made some contribution to the present report.

The growing need of having a committee or committees with some Canadian organization at the back of them to pass on new varieties of horticultural plants of Canadian origin has been felt this year more than ever before, and it is hoped that something can be done at this meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Association to strengthen the action of the Canadian Florists' and Gardener's Association, which has already made arrangements for the registration of Canadian novelties, and has appointed committees to pass judgment upon them. The Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association, however, is a body of commercial men and women who naturally see things from a dollars and cents standpoint first, but it is felt by the Names and Varieties Committee of the Ontario Horticultural Association that amateurs as well as professionals should be on the committees so as to insure a variety being judged on its artistic, as well as on its commercial

merits. It would seem to be desirable to have someone on each of the committees on ornamental plants who is recognized as an artist, as well as a horticulturist. Owing to the great distances in Canada, too much care cannot be taken in the appointment of committees, and a large committee for each section of plants seems desirable in order that there may be a sufficient number of experts fairly near together to pass judgment on novelties. It should be arranged that no part of the large committee could make awards unless professionals and amateurs were equally represented when judgment was passed on a new variety. It might be desirable to have novelties shown at certain exhibitions at which the committees could be present.

The following information in regard to the registration of novelties which has been adopted by the Canadian Gardeners' and Florists' Association may be given here. This is from the report presented by the Plant Registration Bureau at the 1921 Convention of the Canadian Gardeners' and Florists' Association.

"During the year 1920-21 considerably more progress has been made in plant registration in Canada than in any previous year. The necessary application forms were printed and are now ready for distribution to all users or introducers of new or novel plants, either in Canada or elsewhere, the rules of the Plant Registration Bureau being printed on the reverse side of the form. A certificate or award of merit was designed, and other certificates such as the first and second classes and botanical are in course of preparation.

"A system has been worked out for recording all introductions. This, in its initial stage, consists of a loose leaf book, to which additions, modifications or alterations may at any time be made. As all applications are numbered and filed, it will only be necessary at any time to refer to the file number to locate the application. Later all applications with the necessary data will be printed, permanently bound, and kept properly as a matter of record.

"The following is the personnel of the Canadian Plant Registration Committee:

Floral Committee—John Dunlop, Toronto; W. W. Gammage, London, Ont.; W. E. Groves, Hamilton; A. Gilchrist, Toronto; E. J. Hayward, Montreal; S. F. Wood, London, Ont.

Tree and Shrub Committee—S. Davidson, Fonthill, Ont.; A. V. Hall, Toronto; F. Carr, Oakville, Ont.

Fruit Committee—Professor Macoun, Ottawa; Professor Bunting, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Father Leopold, La Trappe, Que.; Peter Reid, Chateauguay, Que.

Vegetable Committee—Professor Crow, Guelph; Frank Reeves, Humber Bay, Ont.; C. A. Smith, Lachine, Que.; Robert Burrows, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Scientific Committee—Professor Thompson, Toronto University; H. B. Sifton, M.A., Ottawa; Professor Buck, Victoria, B.C.

General Advisory Committee—H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont.; Professor Macoun, Ottawa; Professor Crow, Guelph; W. W. Gammage, London; E. J. Hayward, Montreal; C. A. Smith, Lachine, Que.; H. B. Sifton, M.A., Ottawa."

Before leaving this subject your committee desires to impress upon the members of the Ontario Horticultural Association the great importance of keeping the standard of awards very high, in order to gain and maintain the confidence of the public in the value of the awards.

The popularity of the Iris has increased greatly during the past few years, and there are now a large number of iris enthusiasts who will have nothing but the best. It is important, therefore, that each year novelties and other varieties of special merit be brought to the attention of this association. Miss M. E. Blacklock, Meadowvale, Ont., a member of this committee, has furnished the following in regard to newer irises and pæonies:—

THE NEWER VARIETIES OF IRIS.

Afterglow (Sturtevant). This and *Nothung* are very much alike, but *Afterglow*, with me, at least, is taller and has a little more brilliance. It is a very beautiful and striking Iris, mauve-grey throughout, with soft, but brilliant, yel-

low in the style, arms and crests; fairly tall, and the flowers well set on the stem, and of good size; very well worth having.

Alcazar (Vil.). A tall, vigorous, very fine Iris. S. a pinkish mauve with F.'s a reddish purple; while the colors are not brilliant they are very soft and beautiful, and the whole plant, with its stately growth and immense flowers, is very striking.

Ambassadeur (Vil.). This might be described as a larger, deeper colored Alcazar, very imposing in height, size of bloom and coloring. It is said to be rather shy flowering, but this remains to be proved. It appears to be of vigorous constitution.

Ann Page (Horts). This is a truly delightful Iris. The colour is nearly as beautiful and pure as that of *Pallida Dalmatica*, but the shape is quite different, though almost equally attractive. It is a large spreading flower of wonderful effect in the garden with its tall branching stems and stately mien.

Anne Leslie (Sturtevant). S. delicate pink. F. carmine. The colouring of this variety is very pretty, but it is not free enough flowering, or tall enough to be very effective.

Archeveque. A wonderfully rich, pure purple throughout, but too short in growth to be imposing, and the flowers are on the small side. Its deep color and velvety texture are its greatest assets.

Ballerine (Vil.). This Iris is very promising. Fine large mauve-blue. Growth, tall and stately.

Black Prince. The colouring of this Iris is still the most beautiful, to my mind, in the richness of the deep violet purple of its velvety Falls, and it is decidedly the latest to flower with me; but its gaping standards leave a good deal to be desired as to form, and its poor constitution and low growth are decidedly against it.

Dawn (Yeld). This is described as sulphur yellow, but is really barely off white; it is a good Iris, but not specially wonderful in any way.

Dominion (Bliss). The high price of this variety should not be taken as a positive proof of its desirability. Having only flowered it once, it is too early to say much about it, but compared with the performances of *Magnifica*, *Ambassadeur*, and a number of other new ones planted at the same time, it is a little disappointing. The coloring of the bloom is not as beautiful as that of *Black Prince*, the S. being a pinkish lavender, and the F.'s more of a plum purple (not indigo, as stated in description), but the flower appears to be of much better form. It may be that when well established, it will prove the marvel of beauty we have been led to expect. It is not always possible to judge of a flower's capabilities for a year or two—unfortunately it appears to be a weak grower.

Dimity (Bliss). This reminds one of Mrs. H. Darwin, being white with mauve pencilings near the throat. Probably it will prove an improvement on that good old variety in size of bloom and in the looser setting of the flowers on the stem. Time will tell.

Ed. Michel (Verdier). This is supposed to be a taller and richer coloured Caprice, but, with me, it has proved a poor grower and though the colour is darker the blooms are smaller. It is a little taller, but not as effective, as it does not appear to be free flowering. Perhaps my soil does not suit it or else it has been greatly overpraised.

Eldorado (Vil.). A wonderful combination of yellow, bronze, heliotrope and violet purple, with orange gold beard. Seeing it at close range one is filled with

admiration for the exquisite contrast of its colours, but the bloom is of weak structure, though large, and the stalks are short, therefore, from a short distance it is scarcely visible, as the prevailing colours are too brown to be noticeable, at least on any sandy soil.

Isoline (Vil.). A tall, large flowered, most beautiful variety. S. liac-pink, F. purplish old rose, with gold at the throat, and speckled with molten gold along



Cenotaph Erected by the Guelph Horticultural Society on the Soldiers' Plot. The Society Looks After the Plot and Holds a Decoration Day Each Year.

the haft; so wonderfully metallic is this gold that you feel you could pick out the grains with a needle. With me it is not a very strong grower.

Magnifica (Vil.). Huge flowers. S. light and F.'s darker violet blue, on tall strong stems. The leaves are broad and glaucous and suggest great vigor of constitution. This is a most promising variety, and in no way belies the description given of it.

Ma Mie. A pretty little Iris à la Mme. Chereau, without as decided a lavender edge. The flowers are a little larger, and do not hug the stem so closely, but it is not tall enough to be very effective.

Marsh Marigold (Bliss). A most brilliant variety. Though the yellow standards are not so deep a color as those of Maori King, and the Falls are very much the same, the flowers are so well placed and the stems so much longer, that the whole effect is very much better.

Mlle. Schwartz (Denis). If this magnificent Iris only proves to be hardy and fairly vigorous in our climate (a matter of great doubt, as it is from a Ricardii cross), it will be a great acquisition, as it has every other virtue. The large shapely flowers are of the most delicate and delightful shade of lavender-blue, paler than Celeste, on tall stately spikes.

Medrano (Vil.). Fair-sized flowers of a most peculiar and striking brown-crimson colour, Medium height. Decidedly attractive.

Monsignor (Vil.). This variety, in my opinion, is much overrated, or else there is something in my soil that prevents it doing itself justice. It is in two shades of purple, the Falls especially being splashed with a deeper purple. It is short, very floriferous, and has medium sized flowers.

Nothung G. & K.). So like Afterglow that it is needless to describe it, possibly another year it may be taller, but the spikes in 1921 (from August set plants of 1920) were not long enough to be very effective. Large blooms; A very attractive variety.

Parisiana (Vil.). Large flowers, well placed on tall stems of the Mme. Chereau type, but of pinkish lilac instead of lavender, and the colour carried over the flower by minute dots and veinings; quite effective.

Rodney (Bliss). A lovely pure blue with large well formed flowers. Good constitution.

Sweet Lavender (Bliss). S. pale lavender; F.'s deeper with a rosy glow, The coloring is charming, far more beautiful than it sounds. Remarkably free flowering with tall branching spikes. A very beautiful variety.

Tristram (Bliss). S. pure white, F.'s deep black-purple. This is supposed to be an improvement on Thorbeck. It is very free flowering, but the flowers hug the stem too closely to be effective or graceful. Strong grower.

SOME OF THE NEWER PÆONIES.

The numbers following the name of the originator denote the ranking of the variety in the American Pæony Society's Symposium, based on the votes of the members. The voting is upon a scale of ten, in which a grade of ten represents the highest excellence.

Auguste Dessert (Dessert). This has not been planted long enough to give typical flowers, but the colour is very brilliant and pleasing, and one feels it has great possibilities.

Ginette (Dessert) 8. 8. Another very choice early blooming variety of delicate coloring. It is difficult to predict accurately which will prove the finest of these three, Ginette, Jeannot, and Rosette, as they have not been planted long enough to give typical blooms, but the odds are in favour of Jeannot.

Jeannot (Dessert, 1918) 8.9. A charming bloom, large and of very delicate coloring, probably it will prove to be one of the very choicest of the newer Pæonies.

Mme. Jules Dessert (Dessert, 1909) 9.4. This is an older Pæony than any of the above, but it has not been much grown in Canada. It is a very beautiful thing. It opens a delicate pink and fades to almost pure white.

Philippe Rivoire (Riviere 1911) 9.2. This ranks the highest of any crimson Pæony, so in the mass it must be beautiful. The color is a peculiar shade of deep purple-crimson, American Beauty boiled down to a deep color would perhaps convey a fair idea of it. The only blooms I have seen have not been very large. It does not convey the impression of being a showy landscape variety, as the color is soft rather than brilliant.

Raoul Dessert (Dessert) 9.0. Enormous, full flower of fresh rosy-pink with a little extra warmth in the heart. It would be a callous person that would pass by this Pæony without an exclamation of delight as it is the type that appeals to all. A tall vigorous grower and free bloomer, in clusters.

Rosette (Dessert) 8.9. Scarcely as beautiful as Jeannot, but a very desirable early variety.

Solange (Lemoine, 1907) 9.7. The coloring of this variety is quite unique, a creamy pink deepening at the heart to an almost butter-yellow and flesh. Large beautifully formed, flowers freely produced. Fairly vigorous grower. Generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful pæonies at present in existence, as its rank indicates.

Tourangelle (Dessert, 1910) 9.4. This charming variety is a delicate pure, almost flesh pink with no hint of the objectionable magenta in it. Its flowers are of fair size and pretty shape, and to see it is to love it.

NEWER PÆONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.

Elizabeth B. Browning (Brand) 9.2. This is a very fine variety that promises very well, and its high rating in the Symposium shows that it is likely to prove worth having. It is not as good a grower with me as Frances Willard.

Frances Willard (Brand, 1907) 9.1. A large free flowering white, that promises to become very popular. It is a free grower and bloomer.

Karl Rosenfield (Rosenfield). A very brilliant and attractive red variety with fairly large flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Mary Brand (Brand, 1907) 8.7. This is a little richer and more brilliant in color than Karl Rosenfield, and both are better, in my estimation, than Longfellow, which ranks 9.0 in the Pæony Symposium, while Mary Brand only ranks 8.7 and Karl Rosenfield 8.8. Mary Brand is a fairly large flower, and in shape, growth and fragrance leaves little to be desired in a crimson pæony.

Longfellow (Brand, 1907) 9.0. This variety was procured from the Peterson Nursery, Chicago, and as they guarantee their stock true to name, I have every reason to believe it is the true variety, but, after the plaudits it has received from all sources, I must confess that it has not come up to my expectations. It is a good Pæony, but not so good as Karl R. or Mary B., which both rank several points lower in the Symposium. It may be that my soil does not bring out its full beauty.

Walter Paxon (Richardson) 9.3. A wonderfully pure and lovely shade of pink of medium size and inclined to be bomb-shaped, the texture delightfully soft, as in *La Tendresse*. Fairly free bloomer, but not especially robust in growth.

The following contribution is from Mr. W. E. Saunders, London, Ont., another member of the committee, who endorses Miss Blacklock's statements in regard

to some of the new varieties of Iris, and gives further information in regard to others.

THE NEWER IRISES.

At the time of our last remarks on Irises, the list of quality was headed by such varieties as *Alcazar* and *Isoline*, introduced by Vilmorin, Andrieux et Cie, Paris. Since that time there has been a wonderful improvement in the species, and a whole new gamut of wonderful varieties has been introduced. The Frenchmen are still in the forefront, but some of their varieties are put on the market by English firms, and there are also notable contributions by Americans as well, though their flowers are usually held at prices that none but dyed-in-the-wool fans are willing to pay, and the result is, that most of their varieties are unrepresented in Canadian gardens. There is also the impression that the American varieties do not possess the same superfine quality that is found in France; indeed, some recent American introductions have been adversely criticized by officers of the American Iris Society.

The following remarks are therefore necessarily confined to varieties of European origin, and as some of them have been available for only a year or two, opinions now expressed are subject to revision in the near future. All your committee can say is that the following statements express the opinions of several Iris growers up to the present.

The firm of Vilmorin stands perhaps at the head of the Iris world, and shall therefore receive first consideration. Their new varieties have been fairly tested in the London district, and *Ambassadeur*, *Ballerine*, *Cluny*, *Grevin*, *Magnifica* and *Moliere* have been found worthy of the highest praise. *Ambassadeur* is a noble Squalens of fine habit, with large and substantial flowers of the richest tints. *Ballerine*, *Cluny* and *Magnifica* are bicolors that arouse enthusiastic comment from every beholder. *Moliere* so far appears to be rather dwarf, but with enormous flowers in which the blue is modified by red. *Grevin* is of the deep rich garnet color found in *Opera*, previously introduced by the same firm, an exceedingly rich color and a flower of great beauty.

Perhaps the outstanding Iris of the world to-day is the product of the skill of Bliss, the celebrated English hybridizer, and is named *Dominion*, and it is unfortunate, though perhaps unavoidable, that Messrs. Wallace and others, who offer it for sale, have not yet been able to recede more than a trifle from the introduction price of 5 guineas. The flower is a marvellous blue of a richness previously unequalled, and an American visitor reported that the stock at Wallace's was "much depleted, owing to the enormous demand."

From the garden of Millet and Son, in France, comes the great Iris, *Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau*, said by some export growers to be the finest Iris they have ever seen. *Ochracea Cœrulea*, by the same men, is an Iris of great promise.

Mlle. Schwartz, by M. Denis, is the choice of another enthusiast as the very best, so it will be seen that while opinions differ, all unite in thinking that one of the new ones is the very finest.

Lent A. Williamson is the fourth of the new rich blues that are acclaimed at the top. It is an American variety, and the plants so far reported have not yet bloomed.

Wallace and Co. are the distributors of a large group of new Irises by Denis, Bliss, Van Hout and Yeld, and from this group we may look for many fine things. They are all, or nearly all in Canada, but some of the young plants have not yet

bloomed, and no opinions can be very definite as yet. *Crusader* and *Lord of June* are certainly very fine bicolors of great stature, and fine substance and color, bearing many magnificent flowers on a spike, and in that respect lies one great point of superiority of the new Irises over the old ones. *Lady Foster* is a lovely pale mauve, practically self-colored. *Clematis* opens after the style of a *Kaempferi* with very beautiful markings on the lavender petals. *Deuil de Valery Mayet* is a splendid wine red, and seems to be one of the coming kinds. *Dimity* is one of the new frilled ones, probably better than Mme. Chereau, and it takes no mean flower to eclipse this very old variety. *Sunshine*, *Viola*, *Tomtit* and *Sweet Lavender* may easily be worth while, but Yeld's *Dawn* seems to lack sufficient character to make it sure of a place in the garden of the critical Iris grower.

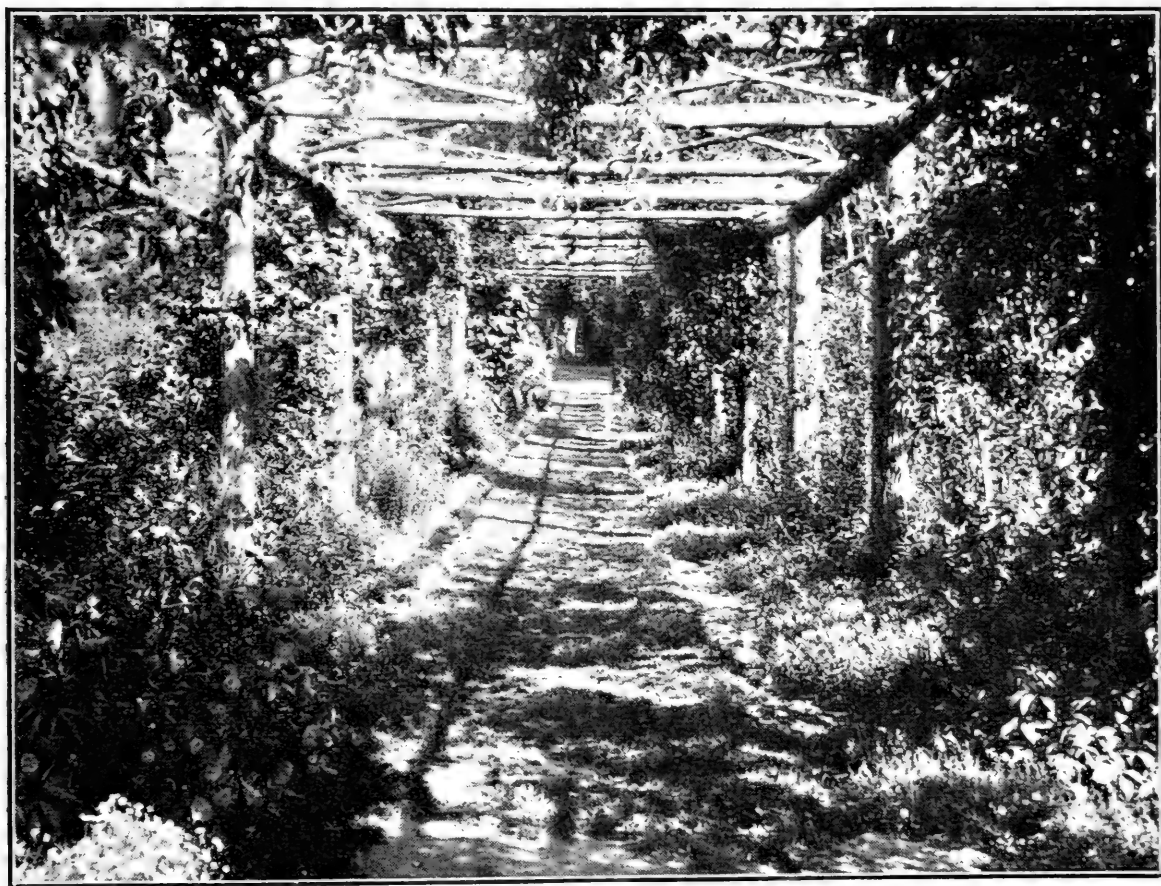
Tristram and *Richard* are striking flowers of the Thorbeck type, white above and deep violet below, the former having the advantage in height and perhaps in quantity of bloom.

The following list of gladioli is contributed by MR. H. L. HUTT, another member of the committee,—

A FEW OF THE BEST GLADIOLI OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

1. *Anna Eberius* (Diener, 1917). Dark velvety purple, throat of deeper shade. Large flowers on tall spikes.
2. *Anthony B. Kunderd*, (Kunderd, 1918). Large ruffled flowers of deep cream color, overspread with a pink blush; lower petals primrose cream, flushed pink at edges.
3. *Byron L. Smith* (Kunderd, 1917). Lavender pink on white ground, colored like a *Cattleya* orchid.
4. *Bertrex* (Mrs. Austin, 1914). A beautiful glistening white; tall and vigorous.
5. *Catharina* (Velthuys, 1916). An excellent light grey-blue, lower petals a little darker with brownish red spot. Tall spikes.
6. *Crimson Glow* (Betscher, 1916). A deep brilliant crimson. Flowers large on tall graceful spikes.
7. *David Starr Jordan* (Diener, 1917). Very large bright red or flame colored flowers.
8. *Evelyn Kirtland* (Mrs. Austin, 1916). A beautiful shade of pink deepening towards the edges. Large wide open flowers on tall graceful spikes.
9. *Flora* (Velthuys, 1917). A large, light golden yellow. Ranks next to the famous *Golden Measure* as the best yellow.
10. *Gretchen Zang* (Mrs. Austin, 1915). A glistening rosy pink. Stems grew crooked during the hot weather last summer, but in the cooler season, later, the blooms were exceptionally fine.
11. *Herada* (Mrs. Austin, 1916). Another of Mrs. Austin's "Big Four." Pure mauve, large flowers; a vigorous grower.
12. *L'Immaculée*. An early pure white, which does not tint in the sun. Many flowers open at once.
13. *Jack London* (Diener, 1917). Bright salmon with flame-colored stripes and yellow throat. A good grower and great multiplier.
14. *Lady Borden* (Gilchrist). A Canadian variety. Large creamy white flowers with large crimson blotch in the throat. Blooms late.
15. *Liebes Feuer* (Velthuys, 1912). A brilliant scarlet. Tall spikes and many flowers out at once.

16. *Le Marechal Foch* (Van Deursen, 1919). A Holland variety said to be a seedling of *America*. Flowers much larger than *America*, of about the same shade of lilac pink. As early as *Halley*, and as good a multiplier.
17. *Loveliness* (Van Konynenburg, 1912). Large creamy white flowers tinted pink. A beauty, appropriately named.
18. *Mrs. Dr. Norton* (Kunderd). Large silvery white flowers tinted with pink, deepening towards the edges, with sulphur-yellow centre. An aristocrat among the gladioli.
19. *Mrs. Watt* (Crawford). American Beauty rose solid self color.
20. *Myrtle* (Kunderd). Delicate rose pink, shading to creamy white in centre. Very dainty.
21. *Prince of Wales*. A clear, salmon pink. Large flowers, blooming very early.



Pergola, C.E.F., Ottawa.

22. *Pride of Hillegom*. Another fine variety from Holland. Large bright scarlet flowers on tall spikes.
23. *Summer Beauty* (Kunderd). Clear, salmon pink; long spikes; a strong grower.
24. *Violet Glory* (Kunderd). A self-colored, deep, rich violet, flowers large and slightly ruffled.
25. *White Giant*. Very large pure white flowers, with pointed spreading petals. Lily-like in appearance.

The following contribution is from Miss I. Preston, Secretary of the committee.—

THE NEWER ROSES.

During the summer of 1921 a number of the two newer roses were grown at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Notes on some of the outstanding varieties may be of interest to this Association.

HYBRID TEAS:

Aladdin. Coppery orange to yellow, fragrant, good in autumn.

La Champagne. Chamois yellow with apricot centre; large; good in autumn.

K. of K. Semi-double; intense scarlet, brilliant colour.

Margaret Dickson Hamill. Straw coloured; deeper shade in the autumn.

Pernetianas:

Gottfried Keller. Single; apricot, spicy fragrance.

Mrs. Farmer. Indian yellow: reverse of petals, apricot. beautiful colour: medium sized flowers.

Climbers:

A test of climbing roses is being made at the Experimental Farm, and out of the forty varieties grown in 1921, the following were specially noted,—

Christine Wright. Bright pink, medium sized, double flowers.

Leontine Gervais. Salmon rose, very attractive colour.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Strong grower with good foliage; flowers semi-double, vivid scarlet, shaded with bright crimson. Source d'Or.—Buds yellow, fading to cream when fully open; double.

POLYANTHA POMPONS:

Polyantha pompon roses, as a class, are very successful at the Experimental Farm. They have a longer season of bloom than any others; the first buds show early in June, and the last ones are buried under the snow in November. Some mildew was noticed on a few plants in the fall, but most of the varieties seem perfectly healthy and free from insects all the season. They can be obtained in many colours, and although the blossoms are born in clusters, the shape and doubleness of the flowers are so varied that a collection of them is full of interest. Special mention should be made of the beautiful shape of the buds in a *Cecile Brunner*, *George Elger*, *Etoile luisante*, and others. Out of the collection of forty-eight varieties tested, the following of the newer sorts are recommended:—

Eblouisante. Very double, deep red flowers, very beautiful, and effective in beds.

Echo. A Dwarf form of *Tausendschon*. Semi-double, pink flower.

Etoile luisante. Buds vermilion, opening coppery pink. ,

George Elger. Yellow, opening cream. Large clusters.

La Marne. Semi-double, salmon pink flowers; dark green glossy foliage.

Merveille des Rouges. Bright, velvety crimson.

Renoncle. Pink, large clusters of Ranunculus shaped flowers.

Rodhaffe. Clear, cherry red, large clusters of large semi-double flowers.

Yvonne Rabier. Double white, good foliage.

The following are some of the best of the older sorts:—

Aennchen Muller. Bright pink.

Jessie. Bright orange-red.

Katharine Zeimet. Pure white; free blooming.

Mrs. W. H. Cuthbush. Bright, deep pink; free flowering.

Orleans Rose. Vivid rosy crimson; free flowering.

HYBRID RUGOSA:

Few hybrid rugosa roses of great merit have been introduced in recent years, but the two following are worthy of mention,—

F. J. Grootendorst. Foliage like rugosa. Flowers bright red with fringed petals. Small double blooms in large clusters. Perpetual flowering.

Agnes. A hybrid between rosa rugosa and Persian yellow, raised at the Central Experimental Farm by the late Dr. W. Saunders. Foliage like rugosa. Flowers double, pale amber; form good in the bud, not so good when fully open; fragrant. Very early.

W. T. MACOUN, C.E.F.,

Chairman.

MR. MACOUN moved the adoption of the report.

H. J. MOORE seconded its adoption, saying: I think the idea of appointing amateurs to the Plant Registration Committee is the right thing.



Goat's Beard Spiraea.

IMPROVED HOME SURROUNDINGS.

A. H. TOMLINSON, GUELPH.

The improvement or beautification of home surroundings means not only planting a few flowering plants or a tree adjoining the house, but bringing about the beautification of the whole neighbourhood.

The Creator has given us a wonderful landscape rich in streams, trees, meadows and flowers. The progress of industry often causes the removal of these, and we have instead crowded industrial centres where flowers and trees have little chance.

Mankind has always been associated with the beauty and wonder of the sky and the earth's surface. The human family cannot remain healthy in body and soul if the direct sun's rays, fresh air and restful scenery are excluded. Crowded conditions result in an inferior generation. We are indebted to the Creator for these first gifts and restoration of some kind is needed.

This suggests that a working plan is necessary for any constructional or reconstructional scheme. There is a right location for homes, public buildings, factories, parks and playgrounds. Furthermore, all must be planned with due consideration for traffic.

The work of improvement rests with the individual as well as public bodies. One enthusiastic lover of the beautiful after making his own immediate home surroundings worth while and largely through his example creates community interest in improving home grounds, streets and well ordered open spaces. Nowadays much greater attention is being given to this movement, but there is a great need for further education and development. Ugliness and unhealthy conditions must give way to the beautiful and healthful.

There are various institutions closely allied to the home, particularly the school, play and church grounds. Surely the surroundings of all these places deserve our best endeavours. Picture such amidst beautiful flowers, lovely and majestic shade trees, restful evergreens, and lawns properly arranged! No doubt well laid out home, school and playgrounds are worth more to the locality than anything else in the improvement scheme.

The love of the beautiful is an innate quality which becomes smothered if continuous conditions of ugliness prevail. Beautiful surroundings are inspirational in character.

One may consider the advisability and scope of home ground improvements to a degree but with these schemes, whether small or large, some definite system should be followed. The aim should be to create a harmonious whole, even though there may be many units. From a landscape gardening point of view two great styles predominate, viz., the naturalistic or landscape style and the formal or architectural. These include many subordinate styles or systems. Where the buildings are of marked architectural importance the formal style should be followed particularly at the main entrances, although a naturalistic arrangement of trees and evergreens may form the background and proceed also from the immediate front lawn or terrace. The formal style should be of definite design and may be complete or a part of a larger scheme. It may be adopted for a flat area where space is limited, or slopes. Variety may be introduced with statuary, terraces, still water, enclosures and accentuations made with planting material. The naturalistic style is brought about with uneven surfaces, open lawns, group planting, vistas, running water and an absence of apparent boundaries. Extensive grounds may have various gardens, such as Italian, Dutch or sunken, a rosarium, a rock and wild flower garden and yet the style of the whole be naturalistic.

Whatever style predominates in any system there must be a definite theme characterizing the whole; variety ought to be featured, yet dignity and expression must be paramount.

With all due regard to styles in landscape art, also systems, plans and designs, let us plant something! Trees for beauty and shade, evergreens for shelter in winter and for a restful effect in summer; flowers for a continuous blooming from spring until fall; open spaces for grass and playground! Furthermore, the

scheme should have a local expression. It should be Canadian in particular. Our expanse of country must be thought of. We should never crowd in planting. The beautiful should be the aim but attention must be given to protection from the sun's rays in summer and from the wind storms of winter.

What to plant may concern us! Our native flora and sylva ought to be planted in the right places and must not be forgotten! Many indigenous varieties are hard to beat. Amongst many the following may be planted:—

DECIDUOUS TREES:

White or Swamp Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) a most majestic tree.

Tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*. A handsome tree in flower and foliage, not hardy north.

Cucumber tree, *Magnolia acuminata*. Like the foregoing and has very attractive cucumber-like red fruit, red in summer.

Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*. Attractive foliage and form with edible nuts.

CONIFERS OR EVERGREENS:

White Spruce, *Picea canadensis*. Very attractive glaucous foliage and form.

White Pine, *Pinus strobus*. Long lived and picturesque.

Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*.

Common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*. Both splendid in groups or singly, of conical shape.

White or Swamp Cedar, *Thuja occidentalis*. Fine for hedges or windbreaks and stands trimming well.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS:

Burning Bush or Strawberry Tree, *Euonymus atropurpurea*. It has most interesting red and tango coloured fruit in fall.

Highbush Cranberry, *Viburnum opulus*. Splendid in fall when covered with purplish-green foliage and scarlet berries.

DECIDUOUS CLIMBERS:

Bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens*. Wonderfully attractive in fall with red and yellow winged fruits.

WILD FLOWERS:

The Hepaticas; Trilliums. Orchids, (Lady's Slipper and Moccasin flower); Adder's tongue, *Erythronium Americanum*; Marsh Mallow, *Caltha palustris*; *Lobelia Cardinalis*. These and many more are worth planting and are more beautiful than many expensive exotic plants.

Specimens of foreign origin must be given the place due to them. They give us variety and many are indispensable for home gardens or improvements if planted in the right localities as climatic conditions govern.

DECIDUOUS TREES:

Maiden-hair Tree, *Ginkgo biloba*—Oriental and classical.

Copper Beech, *Fagus purpurea*—The best colored foliage tree but only hardy in warmer districts.

Cutleaf Birch, *Betula laciniata pendula*.

Cutleaf Maple, *Acer laciniata*. The two best weeping trees.

Schwedler's Red Norway Maple, *Acer Schwedleri*—A splendid tree with compact head and red foliage in early summer, later purplish-green.

Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*. A fine street tree.

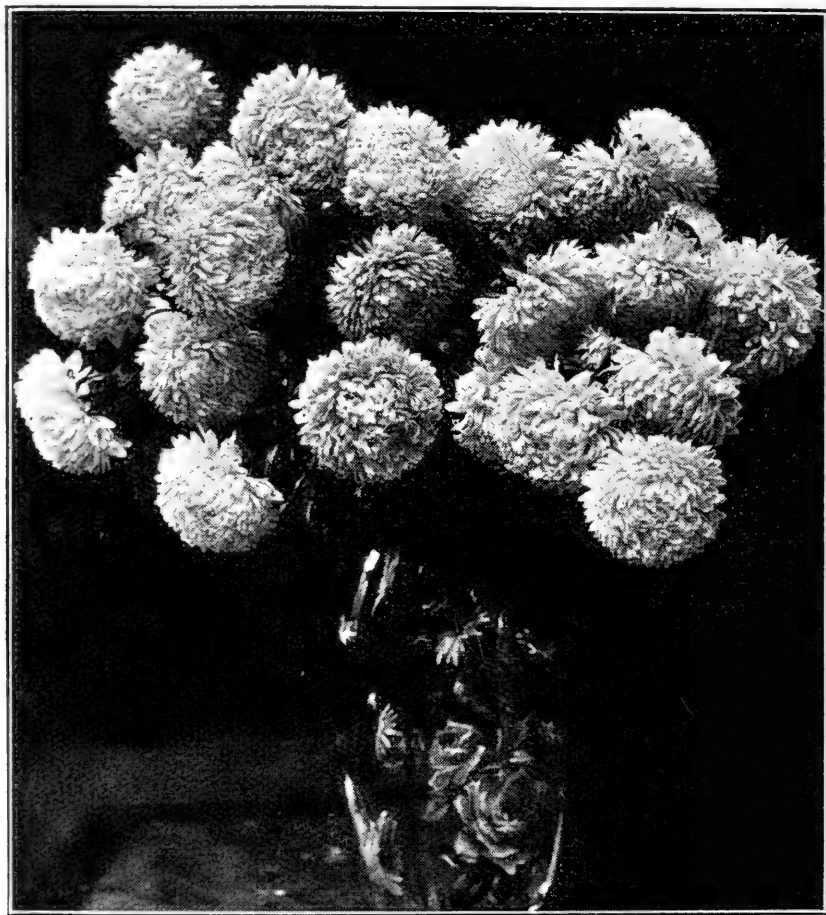
CONIFERS:

Silver Fir, *Abies concolor*. A most graceful conifer.

Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*. Splendid for formal planting.

Dwarf Mountain Pine, *Pinus mugo*. Excellent for foundation use.

Pyramid and Globe Cedar, *Thuja pyramidalis* and *globulus*. For formal and foundation planting.



Asters Grown at Brantford.

SHRUBS:

There are so many varieties which are deservedly popular as *Spiræas* in variety, new type of Lilacs, *Syringa vulgaris* variety; many Honeysuckles, as *Lonicera fragrantissima*.

Wiegalias, as *Diervilla* *Eva Rathka*.

Deutzia, as *Deutzia lemoine* and *crenata* variety.

Japanese Barberry, *Berberis thunbergia*. The best dwarf shrub for hedges or effect; also, varieties of *Forsythia*, *Cydonia*, *Prunus*, *Philadelphus*, *Chionanthus virginica*, *Althaea*, and others.

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS:

The following are worthy:

Boston Ivy. *Ampelopsis Veitchii* is the best self climber.

Clematis Jackmanii is first-class.

Wistaria sinensis, with its long racemes, a great acquisition in warmer sections like Niagara.

ROSES:

The best climbers and Hybrid Teas are surely indispensable.

PERENNIALS:

Here I would say plant the best varieties of Pæonies, Iris, Phlox, Delphiniums and Asters.

ANNUALS:

These have their place whether it be for formal or informal planting.

Talking or writing may cause interest but action is needed. In closing I would say, individuals, Horticultural and kindred Societies, Civic bodies, the Governments, Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms have their part in this work. Specialists are wanted for extension service to assist the different Community Societies—organization is required.

This generation must construct for the next and as Kingsley has said in his little poem, "Farewell":—

"Do lovely things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death, and that vast forever one grand sweet song."

REPORT OF EXHIBITION COMMITTEE 1921-22.

The following resolution was passed in Convention 1921:—

Moved by Mr. W. J. Evans, seconded by Mr. J. P. Jaffray, and carried: "That a Standing Committee of three to be known as the Exhibition Committee be appointed. The work of this committee to consist of arranging with the Canadian National Exhibition and with the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair for exhibits of flowers, etc., from the nine districts of the Ontario Horticultural Association."

Personnel of Committee—MISS YATES, *President*.

J. E. CARTER, *Director District No. 7*.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, *Secretary*.

1. Display made at the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 27—Sept. 10.

Copies of the resolution together with shipping directions were sent to all Societies in the nine Districts. Each District was allotted a special date for sending in flowers in order to maintain as even a display as possible. The Directors and Executive were also written to asking them to take an interest in these dates, and to assist the work in their own Districts to their utmost ability.

The response was gratifying. Seven of the nine Districts were represented in the display, viz., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Twenty-three Societies sent in the neighborhood of twenty tons of flowers, which provided fresh blooms throughout the two weeks of the exhibition.

Analysis.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
1	Perth.
3	Fort William, Creemore.
4	Whitby, Markham. High Park, Port Credit. Toronto, Thornhill, Weston, Riverdale, Richmond Hill, Aurora.
5	Hamilton.
6	Seaforth, Ower Sound.
7	Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, Elora & Salem.
8	St. Thomas, Stratford, Woodstock.

ASSISTANTS.—Directors Carter, Hartry and Bennett accompanied and staged the splendid contributions from their Districts. Fifty-five private members gave their services during the exhibition for the necessary but heavy and tiresome work of emptying and filling the flower containers with water and clearing away dead flowers. Special appreciation is due to Miss Kate Graham, a young student in the Horticultural Department of the O. A. C., and also to Mr. Frank Johnston of the staff of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, whose courteous help contributed to the success of the display.

VASES.—One thousand flower vases were generously loaned by the Toronto Society.

SPACE.—The Department of Agriculture gave every encouragement to the work by permitting the display to be made in the Government Building. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson provided space for it in the centre of the position allotted to his Branch. He also obtained for the use of the committee, two large octagons which were placed in the opening of the Agricultural Annex. In all, 500 sq. feet of space were kept filled with fresh hardy flowers from the gardens of the Province for the two weeks of the Exhibition.

FEATURES OF INTEREST.

(1) An information bureau was kept supplied with named choice varieties of flowers. Circulars and bulletins on flower growing were provided here for the general public whose interest appeared unbounded. Special services were rendered in this bureau by the First Vice-President, Rev. W. M. McKay, Mr. Thos. Dockray the Director of District No. 4, and the President of the Toronto Society, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, assisted by many members of other Horticultural Societies.

(2) The plan included a section of a flower border twenty by nine feet arranged in a massed color effect of gold, orange, brown and blue. Fifteen hundred plants of orange *Calendula* and of blue *Ageratum* had been grown potted up and delivered on the ground by the Societies of Thornhill (both adult and junior) and Richmond Hill. These plants with five hundred grown by the President formed the front of the border. The seeds for this purpose were donated by Messrs Sutton & Sons, Reading, England. Behind this frontage the hardy flowers in brilliant colors were massed in handsome effect. The two octagons were kept filled with an ever changing variety of bloom, the design frequently demonstrated methods of planting circular flower beds in effective color schemes. For some days one was filled with field grown gladioli from the farm of Mr. J. Ruthven Wilson, The Oaks, Clarkson, a most creditable display being made with Lady Baldwin.

(3) For the opening date District No. 7 under the leadership of Mr. J. E. Carter supplied superb asters, some of which were presented by the President to Her Excellency Lady Byng during her visit to the O. H. A. display. She pronounced these asters to be as fine as anything seen in England.

(4) Dr. F. H. Tolmie, Federal Minister for Agriculture, Premier Drury of Ontario, and Mayor Church of Toronto all expressed themselves delighted with the richness of the color effects and the quality of the blooms displayed.

(5) The Societies deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which the shipping instructions were carried out and for the quality of the blooms sent.

Of outstanding merit were—1. The fifteen large bowls of sweet peas sent from Fort William, stems from fifteen to eighteen inches long, four and five florets to a spike. 2. The superb named collection of gladioli from trial grounds of the St. Thomas Horticultural Society. 3. A basket of remarkable crimson, seedling currants grown and shown by Mr. J. R. Berney, member of the Owen Sound Society. They attracted a great deal of attention by reason of their size, color and long bearing season. 4. The two motor truck loads of bloom from the Markham Society which were delivered at the grounds and staged by one of their prominent members, Mr. Harry Rolph.

FINANCE.

No appropriation was made by the O. H. A. to cover the necessary expenses of this display. They were met as economically as possible by the President who submits the accompanying statement with vouchers.

Equipment including 36 pails	\$20.25
Allowance to hired help	26.65
Transportation charges	10.25
Correspondence	2.85
	<hr/>
	\$60.00

2. As the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair was not held there was no necessity to arrange for a display.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY YATES.
J. E. CARTER.
J. LOCKIE WILSON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GLADIOLI DISEASE.

Twenty-three letters and interviews have been drawn on for this report. Eighteen of these report no disease; most of these have had Holland bulbs in addition to Canadian and American. Five of these report the presence of disease, but in no serious amount.

Most of these reports are from men who have seen the disease and it is believed that almost all members of the association have had some small experience with it, but no instance has come to the knowledge of your committee in which the disease existed in serious quantity.

Prof. Howitt of Guelph stands ready to examine and report on any diseased bulbs sent to him, and your committee would recommend that all members adopt one of two courses: either send their few diseased bulbs to Prof. Howitt, for examination, or burn them.

The small quantity of disease that has been reported to your committee and the fact that bulbs from all sources have been diseased, and it has even been found on seedlings of Canadian origin and that no one source has been worse than the other, lead your committee to recommend that no present action be taken in this matter.

The Chairman of the Committee moves the adoption of this report and that the Committee be discharged.

WM. HARTRY.
W. E. SAUNDERS.
LIEUT. W. BENNETT.
W. T. MACOUN.

MEMBER: It has been stated that probably eighty or ninety per cent. of the Gladioli in Ontario are free from disease. We grow 100,000 a year, and for the last two or three years more or less of those coming from Holland have been diseased. Some give more trouble than others. It would appear that good home-grown stock is preferable at any time to that of the imported, for the reason that we have no facilities for testing out these diseases. It is regrettable that we have not at the Agricultural College or some other place, good laboratories where they could test them out; then the disease might be eliminated. One told me that last year he burned about 100 bushels of Gladioli bulbs because he could not put them on the market as they were diseased, and if such is the case, it is not well to pass over it lightly.

W. T. MACOUN: I am sure both Ottawa and Guelph will do all that is possible to help in this matter.

THE PRESIDENT: In view of the fact that the Chairman of this Committee has produced healthy plants from not so healthy looking bulbs it looks as though that would have been desirable treatment for those which were burnt.

PRESIDENT: Can anyone tell me what is the average life of a corm? I have samples here tested from apparently unhealthy corms and the result showed something comparable to healthy corms. Would these corms last a few years until they were tested out?

Dr. Brethour said that he had held them over for the second year.

WM. HARTRY: Last year I asked Mr. Austin about his experience, and he said: "I had a large number of bulbs that I had sold. After I got them ready to ship I found out they were bad. I did not ship them, of course, and I put those bulbs in a piece of ground isolated from other bulbs, and I never got such fine bulbs in my life."

It was then moved and seconded that the report of this Committee be laid on the table and published in the Annual Report.

Mr. Carter then moved: "That the Committee be made a Standing Committee to deal with any similar diseases, and that the thanks of this convention be tendered them for their able work.

Rev. Mr. Smith of St Catharines seconded this motion, which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

REV. MR. MACKAY then reported for the Committee on Resolutions.

Moved by J. P. JAFFRAY and seconded by W. E. EVANS: "Whereas this Association having since 1918 at every annual meeting put itself on record as opposed to the defacement of the country by lines of billboards marring some of Ontario's most attractive beauty spots; Resolved that this Association hereby tender to the Provincial Highways Department its hearty congratulations on the issue of recent regulations pertaining to this nuisance, practically eliminating billboards along the Provincial highways, and thus paving the way for a cleaner and brighter province to which hundreds of thousands of tourists will annually pay due tribute."

Carried.

Moved by J. E. CARTER, Guelph, seconded by R. R. GRAHAM, Guelph: "That whereas Mr. J. B. Spencer, President of the Experimental Union of Canada, has prepared an excellent paper on the need of Rural Beautification, be it resolved that Mr. Spencer be requested to permit the publication of this

paper in the Ontario Horticultural Association's Annual Report for the benefit of the members of the various Horticultural Societies throughout the Province."

Carried.

Moved by J. A. MACLAREN, Barrie, and seconded by J. M. PEAREN, Weston: "That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to prepare and publish in the Annual Report a list of available speakers on horticultural subjects, with the address of each and a list of subjects stating whether illustrated or not, and that the various Horticultural Societies be requested to send to the Secretary, names and subjects of good Horticultural lecturers in their vicinity available." Carried.

Moved by MRS. MALCOLMSON, St. Catharines, and seconded by MR. HESSON: "That previous to the Annual Convention of this Association, a copy of the programme be mailed to the secretary of each society for every delegate who is entitled to attend the Convention."

Mr. Wilson said a copy of the programme was mailed to each secretary, but thought it was a good idea to have a programme sent for each delegate. Carried.

Moved by D. JAMES, seconded by J. P. JAFFRAY: "That a special committee be nominated to consider the advisability of selecting a typical flower as an emblem for the Province of Ontario, and report at the next Annual Convention of this Society." Carried.

Moved by H. J. MOORE, seconded by H. OCCOMORE: "That the representatives of the Horticultural Societies of the Province in the 16th Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association recognizing the valuable work done in plant registration by the Florists and Gardeners in Canada, a synopsis of which is outlined in bulletin No. 1, and viewing with uncommon interest at this particular time the inviting and expansive branches of service in Pomology, Olericulture, Floriculture and Landscape Horticulture, are agreed that the period has been reached in Canadian record when the interests of these four departments of intensive soil activity would be promoted by

"First—The passage of a Dominion Registration and Standard Act; and

"Second—The holding of a Dominion Horticultural Exhibition.

"In view of these two requirements for the furtherance of scientific and practical soil culture they do now

"Firstly—Name and appoint H. J. Moore, Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dr. Brethour, Prof. Hutt, Miss Blacklock to act as representatives of this Association; and that they in conjunction with representatives to be appointed by kindred other organizations working on kindred lines, be charged to prepare and submit to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa facts and figures bearing upon the important service to Canada of intensive soil production with the request that an Act be passed covering the horticultural requirements as to-day, and

"Secondly—Name and appoint another committee as follows: J. E. Carter, Dr. A. H. Scott, T. D. Dockray, J. M. Pearen, and G. Simpson, who shall act with representatives and kindred organizations or associations, whose duty it will be to prepare and submit for the approval of those immediately concerned, a workable plan for the carrying out of a Dominion Exhibition at which interested persons on each or all of the aforesaid branches of Horticulture throughout the Dominion may have opportunity to set forth in friendly competition the

results of the skill and wealth of intensive soil production in Canada." Carried.

Moved by J. M. PEAREN, seconded by C. A. HESSON, "Resolved that the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario be and is hereby petitioned to retain out of the Annual Legislative Grants to various Horticultural Societies, the following amounts in accordance with the following schedule, that is to say, from societies entitled to receive a grant of over

\$100 and less than \$200.....	3%	of said grant.
\$200 " " " \$300.....	5%	" "
\$300 " " " \$400.....	7%	" "
\$400 " " " \$500.....	8%	" "
\$500 and over	10%	" "

and that from societies receiving less than \$100, a stated sum of three dollars shall be retained and paid to the Treasurer of the Ontario Horticultural Association for the use and purposes of this Association in lieu of all affiliation fees.



Peonies at Ottawa.

Memo based on grants of 1921.

28	Societies received \$100 and less than \$200 @ 3%.....	\$120.00
5	" " " \$200 " " " \$300 @ 5%.....	65.00
6	" " " \$300 " " " \$400 @ 7%.....	134.61
2	" " " \$400 " " " \$500 @ 8%.....	69.76
9	" " over \$500 @ 10%.....	612.21

	Total.....	\$1,001.58
Revenue O. H. A. 1920		\$292.00
		1,000.00
		<u>\$1,292.00</u>

"This resolution shall not be effective until the consent of the majority of the Ontario Horticultural Societies affiliated with this Association has been obtained, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each secretary in the Province with a request that a special meeting of the Society be called and the resolution acted upon at once."

W. E. SAUNDERS, of London, here proposed an amendment "That the various societies be assessed a uniform amount," as he did not think it fair just because a society was larger to discriminate against it. This was seconded.

An amendment to the amendment was proposed: "That Mr. Lockie Wilson deduct \$5 each year." The President, however, stated that that would be impossible as Mr. Wilson could do nothing outside of the act.

It was here moved in amendment to the amendment, by MR. DAVIDSON, seconded by MR. TAYLOR, of St. Thomas, "That this matter be laid on the table for one year."

The amendment to the amendment was then put to the meeting and was lost.

Amendment was then put to the meeting and was lost.

The motion was carried.

Moved by W. J. EVANS, seconded by L. NORMAN, "That a committee consisting of the President and Officers of this Association be appointed to arrange for a deputation to wait upon the Premier and Members of the Cabinet at an early date, to urge the necessity of an increased Legislative Grant of at least \$10,000." Carried.

IN MEMORIAM.

Moved by MR. NORMAN, seconded by MR. EVANS:

"The membership of our Association throughout the province have learned with sincere regret of the death of our esteemed Director, John Glassford, of Chatham.

"Broadminded, enthusiastic and fair in all his work, he ever proved a worthy laborer for our cause, which he had so close to his heart.

"We deeply regret his passing and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss, and request that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his bereaved family." Carried.

Moved by DR. A. H. SCOTT, seconded by WM. HARTY:

"On the demise of the late W. B. Burgoyne, of St. Catharines, a notable blank is created among the ripest and sanest Horticulturists in Canada.

"A member of the Ontario Horticultural Association Executive from its inception, ever appreciative of the larger things of life, addressing himself to duty with a mind fertile in initiative, zealous for those improvements locally and generally that tend toward beautification and productiveness, generous in hand, lovable in heart, discreet in counsel and influential in every way for that which is good, all who bear responsibility in advancing the interests of horticulture in Ontario miss him greatly.

"The membership of this Convention recognizing the fruits of his labours join with the Executive, who knew him best, in placing upon record this token of appreciation of his personal worth and eminent services, and request that a copy of this resolution be conveyed to his widow and family." Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers and directors resulted as on page 6.

BEAUTIFYING THE HIGHWAYS OF ONTARIO.

HENRY J. MOORE, PROVINCIAL FORESTER, TORONTO.

No public work that is being done to-day can be of greater value than that of building good and beautiful roads. Good roads are necessary in order that people living along them may profit through being able to market their produce, or through having the market brought to their doors. Good roads will develop the Province as no other factor can, will make farm lands more valuable, and will thus encourage the practice of agriculture and the development of agricultural resources will encourage tourists to visit summer resorts. Tourists will bring in a lot of money. Good roads will thus advertise Canada as nothing else will for these people will tell others of the pleasant trip they made. Automobiles will be needed by Canadians to travel on these good roads. This will necessitate the making of the cars in Canada, and will thus encourage industry and employ a number of men now out of work.

What of the beauty? Once upon a time we were asked to believe that flowers, trees and shrubs, or in other words beauty, was a luxury. We now know that beauty is a necessity. It was placed upon this earth by the Creator because it inspired. Inspiration creates lofty ideals; gives men and women better thoughts; sets in motion all that is good in mankind. There are thus fewer bad people, fewer criminals in our jails, and fewer insane people in our asylums, consequently our tax rate is lower. If heredity and environment are the influences which mould the soul, what chance then has the child who does not inherit good, of becoming good, if his surroundings are not beautiful, cleanly and sanitary? No chance at all. What of some of the shacks we see along our highways? What of some of our highways themselves before improvement was effected? Only twenty-five per cent. of the entire two thousand miles was lined or otherwise planted with trees, only ten per cent. with proper spacing and alignment, and fifteen per cent. diseased, mutilated or out of proper line. It is time we saved the remnant. If our organizations do not seriously take hold of the job of saving the trees, and if we do not plant them, Ontario may become a Sahara. Why do not our streams run full in summer, and cover those boulders, or shall I say tombstones, monuments to our folly? Why are our smaller lakes drying up? Because we have destroyed the forests.

Some of our farm homes, not all, have never received a coat of paint since they were built, and never since the last trees of primeval growth were destroyed fifty years ago has any beautification been effected. Look at this one on the screen, neither tree, flower or shrub. The chickens left for town and do not go home to roost very often. Father and mother wonder why. No remembrance of beautiful home surroundings in the minds of these children! Father and mother perhaps did not know. It is our duty to educate such.

Through the medium of good and beautiful roads the light is going to shine into the dark places even into the hearts of the people, and the people of Ontario, many of them isolated from their neighbours are going to be brought into association with other human beings through the medium of good and beautiful roads.

LENGTH OF HIGHWAYS.—The total mileage of Provincial Highways in Ontario is at present approximately two thousand. This does not include other roads of which there are thousands of miles. It is the aim of the Department of

Public Highways to make the forementioned two thousand, eighty-six feet in width, as it has been found that the ordinary sixty-six feet is too narrow for modern demands, as not only should the right-of-way be wide enough to accommodate the roadway and gutters, but also the main trunk lines of the telephone, and electric power and light, and last but not least to provide a planting space for trees and shrubs, and one which in course of time may be neatly boulevarded and made pleasing from an ornamental standpoint. About five hundred miles have been so widened or are in process of widening, and the cross section shows twenty-eight feet for roadway and eight feet for ditches on each side and twenty-one feet for poles (where necessary) and trees on each side. On such highways there is little danger of trees interfering with the telephone and power service, and so harmony from the useful as well as from the aesthetic standpoint must exist.

METHOD OF PLANTING.—About every one hundred miles of highway constitutes a Residency, and is under the control of a Resident Engineer; such engineers have under their control a number of foremen and their gangs of men. During fall and spring when the road work is not in progress, these foremen and gangs carry out the planting as advised by the Forester, who instructs them in the selection and planting of trees and shrubs. The trees are largely selected from the bush lands adjacent to the highways, and being native are thus desirable for the purpose. Twenty-five cents per tree is paid to the farmers, and the work of hauling and lifting is paid for by the Department. The total cost of lifting, planting, staking and mulching is less than \$1.25 per tree. In cases where especially fine well shaped and rare specimens such as oaks are required the cost is a little more. Recourse is also made to the nurseries for some trees and shrubs.

In purely country localities native trees only are planted, as it is the desire of the Department to keep the highways typically Canadian; such trees as the Red and White Oaks, Hard and Sugar Maple, Elms, White Ash, Black Walnut, Butternut, Native Chestnut, Basswood, and so on, are utilized. At the approach to the various municipalities exotic trees are also included and comprise Norway Maples, Oriental Planes, and other shade trees of recognized value.

The minimum spacing of trees is seventy-five feet in the rows which are located two feet from the boundary lines. With such spacing every tree has a chance of perfect development and as light and air have free access to the roadway, moisture does not remain thereon for any length of time to cause disintegration of the surface.

SPECIAL BEAUTIFICATION.—Wherever at intersections of the highways near towns small waste areas exist, these are beautified by trees and shrubs. Two such parks have already been laid out, one at Port Hope, and another at Cobourg, and where at the approaches to large municipalities special treatment is desired this is effected by the co-operation of the municipal authorities. Special grading of areas, and the planting of shrubs is effected by the Department of Public Highways, and such are maintained at the expense of the municipality. The easterly approach to the city of St. Catharines, which passes the beautiful and well-kept Victoria Lawn Cemetery, is shortly to be beautified in this way.

LEGAL PROTECTION.—No injury to permanent plantations, or to existing trees is permitted, and a penalty provided by law is inflicted in the case of wilful damage or vandalism. No company or person may without permission

cut or remove a single branch. Needless to say that in the case of existing wires or cables any necessary and reasonable cutting is allowed, but only under the direction of an expert on the Provincial Highways of Ontario. The straying of cattle along the highway is also by law prohibited. However, generally, the law has so well been observed that no prosecutions have, up to the present, been necessary.

REFORESTATION OF WASTE AREAS.—Not the least important of the work carried out by the Ontario Department of Highways is the reforestation of abandoned gravel pits and quarry areas. These wherever possible are reforested with seedling pines, or with other commercial trees. Steep banks, where considerable cutting or filling has been done by the engineers to reduce the grades are also landscaped or reforested as the case may be. As many of these areas are contiguous with the highway the educational value of the project will readily be understood. Motorists may readily see the planted areas without even leaving their cars. The Ontario Department of Forestry very kindly supplies the seedling pines from its nurseries.

HELP TO RESIDENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.—Ontario desires not only to beautify her highways, but also to assist residents living among them to beautify their property so that not only will the planting strip be beautified but the frontages of farm and suburban homes, school grounds and cemeteries. For this reason a plan will be supplied to all persons, who, having a real desire to improve their property, will undertake the work. Many such plans have already been prepared. Where such improvement is effected, the increased value of the property more than justifies the expense. One good turn deserves another and it has been extremely gratifying to find that in turn people have actually offered to undertake the maintenance of the Highway planting strip outside of their fence line.

FREE ADVICE.—Not the least important of the activities of the Ontario Department of Public Highways is the giving of advice to County Road Engineers and Superintendents, and also to Municipal Councils, in the matter of selection of trees, pruning, planting and other matters pertaining to tree culture. Upon request lectures are given during the winter evenings in nearly all parts of the province on "Highway Beautification," "Landscape Art" and allied subjects. In these the Highways Department and the Department of Agriculture co-operate as far as compatible without the duties of one overlapping the other. It will readily be seen that any work which pertains to the beautification of the Highways and Farm Frontages must necessarily be of interest to the Department of Agriculture, and so through the Horticultural Branch of the latter, splendid co-operation is effected.

BEAUTIFUL BRIDGES.—Some of the new bridges constructed or under construction, span ravines which are nine hundred to one thousand feet wide. These bridges are largely of steel and concrete and of ornamental design, light and graceful, but sufficiently strong and rigid to carry all loads that the Department allows upon the highways. One has but to compare them with the bridges lower in the ravines which previously gave service, to realize the tremendous advance that has been made in the construction of highway bridges. Bridges are permanent features, and as such should be beautiful in design. When so they serve a great educational purpose and are objects to admire. Ontario is building such bridges.

Beautification is the highwater mark of civilization—beautiful highways, buildings and home surroundings. The good and beautiful roads of the Province of Ontario will stand as a milestone to her people who are yet unborn. Beauty along the way is an asset, the value of which the human mind cannot compute. Would that we all could see the beauty of trees, shrubs and flowers and of God's great rolling landscape, and understand its meaning.

A PROVINCIAL LIBRARY OF LANTERN SLIDES.

DR. J. M. BALDWIN, Toronto.

The necessity of a Provincial Library of lantern slides to further the educational work of our society is so self-evident, that it requires no advocacy on my part to support it. I will therefore confine myself to a few suggestions as to how it should be carried on. Our directors should appoint a secretary to take charge of the slides and catalogue them. They should also appoint a committee to pass upon the photographs submitted, decide on how they should be grouped, have lectures prepared to accompany each group. For instance, we could have a group supplied by Mr. Tomlinson, on the physiological life of the plant.

The Secretary in his report stated that he often received requests for speakers, whom he was sorry he was unable to supply. Now I don't know of a better way of increasing the membership of this society than this library of lantern slides, unless it be a provincial flower show moving annually from one district of the province to another.

The address of Mr. Moore this morning showed the necessity of improving the roadways in this Province, and we must increase our membership so that we can demand strong support for this work. With this Provincial Library of slides sent on whatever subject the society would want, the people would be educated. They could see what was done at St. Thomas and along the Provincial Highway, and at Kingsville. They would know what our roads were like and what improvements were made.

As to the financial side, the directors should set aside a portion of the Government grant annually for the upkeep and extension of this library. I am sure you will all agree with me that the money could not be spent to better advantage both for our Society and the province we love, the natural beauty of which has waited so long for protection and development.

MISS JESSIE DIXON, Hamilton: In our Society we have had the advantage of a good many speakers and we have always asked the question: "Have you any slides?" and we usually got the reply: "No." But we have felt that they would like to have said "Yes," and that they did not have all the slides they wanted, and had been unable to get them from sources they applied to. One of our members has commenced forming a collection of slides from material he had been able to get around our city. We have enjoyed the benefit of this very much, occasionally lecturers have said: "I could not get what I wanted." We in our society have set aside a small sum of money to make a beginning on this for our local work. And we have two or three objects in view—one is that the slides would provide an evening's entertainment if we could not get a lecturer, another

was that we felt that the coloring of the slides was a very weak point, that a good many of them that were shown were not at all correct, and in the cases of some flowers it is essential that they be so.

The benefits of a Provincial Slide Library would be that all the Societies would have the use of it. In the case of our own Society we would always be willing to have them go out, but it would be of much greater use if the Provincial Society had them. There is a great educational value in the colored ones. Some have been in black and white, and you can see that they do not please your eye or convey as much to you as those in color. Our idea is that only those diagram slides such as Mr. Moore showed us are the only legitimate ones for black and white. Another class of slides that you can secure in your own town is what is known as "Before and After." These are of the highest educational value for the societies, and the question is how to obtain these:

First—by donation. You may get the finished slide in the larger places. In days gone by, there used to be thriving photographic societies and many of you present may know of these in your own city. We had one at one time, and I am acquainted with about six or eight who are still interested in making photographs, who can make slides, and from them we had hoped to obtain negatives.

In the case of this Society each outlying society might send in photographs, negatives preferred, or film or glass.

About the making of colors: there is only one way to make correct colors and that is to go out in the garden and make your color notes at the time. Take your color box and a piece of good paper and go out and make them. You may not know anything about the mixing of colors, but I think you could get it close enough.

In regard to this color work, pupils in the public schools are taught Art Work. The purpose of this training as laid down by the Department of Education is to beautify and ennoble the pupil's life by sympathetic contemplation of nature, and to develop facility in use of Art as a means of expression. To those of you trying to give children a knowledge of horticulture, I would like to recommend the drawing and coloring of flowers as an aid in the work.

DR. BALDWIN: Some of the Government grants could not be spent to better advantage than in supporting this provincial library of slides, because they go over all the province and you get more for your money. He then moved, "That the Board of Directors appoint a Secretary and Committee to organize and establish a Provincial Library of Slides."

GEO. SIMPSON of Ottawa seconded the motion.

It was embodied in Dr. Baldwin's resolution that the securing of the lanterns be left to the discretion of the incoming Board of Directors, and the resolution was then put and carried.

MISS DIXON: Slides can be made from No. 2. Brownie negatives. Some of the slides shown here by Mr. Brown of Kingsville were made from these.

J. LOCKIE WILSON suggested that the different branches send in as many pictures as possible to the Department, and they would see that the Committee appointed get them to be made into slides.

F. C. NUNNICK: I am very glad to be able to announce that in co-operation with the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, the Di-

vision of Extension and Publicity of that society, of which I happen to be chief, we have been able to get together a collection of Lantern Slides on the subject of the planting and care of the home grounds, dealing particularly with rural conditions.

I have only been able so far to complete the preparation of six sets. However, if those six sets were kept working continuously all over different parts of Canada they would go a long way. Mr. Macoun and I have worked together in preparation of these slides, there are between 50 and 60 in each set. They show before and after effects where planting has been done, showing some houses before planting was done at all and the improved conditions and surroundings after trees, vines, shrubs, etc., were added to the house. With these sets of slides we purpose sending out prepared explanatory manuscripts, probably about 25 pages, which will occupy from three-quarters of an hour to an hour in reading. They run about one minute to the slide in that way. Each slide is described, whatever happens to be shown will be explained fully and clearly in the lecture, so that any person who wishes to read the lecture as the slides are projected on the screen will have the whole thing complete. Now those will be available to any society or organization where a lantern is available, they are available free of cost. The only charge will be the express charges one way. If you will pay the express charges when you get them, we will pay the express charges on return. And if you will write me, or the Department of Extension and Publicity, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, we will be pleased to accommodate you.

MR. NUNNICK then spoke a few words on the subject for which he was slated, namely:—"Co-Operation between Horticultural Societies and other Local Organizations in Community Improvement Work."

REV. W. M. MCKAY: I made a mistake as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. In the bundles of resolutions the following, which was duly passed by the resolutions Committee, was omitted.

Moved by MR. GEO. SIMPSON, seconded by MR. CLARKE: "That the Ontario Horticultural Society in convention, following up the Resolution passed at previous meeting of Association approving of the formation of a Canadian Council of Horticulture, do hereby appoint a committee to confer with the Canadian Florists and Gardeners Association and suggest that the committee be: MESSRS. BALDWIN, JAFFRAY and CARTER." Carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Sir Edmund Osler, for his kindness in inviting the members of the Association to see his greenhouses.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE IRIS.

DR. BRETHOUR, Toronto, then gave an interesting and instructive lantern talk on the Iris.

Moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Rev. Dr. Scott, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the American Iris Society for their kindness in supplying the slides for our entertainment.

THE PRESIDENT: The Toronto Society hopes to put on this spring an Iris show that will be comparable to the very fine Pæony Show they had in Toronto last year. In Mr. Macoun's report on Names and Varieties a recommendation

was made that certain shows might be officially recognized by the Association, at which novelties might be shown and endorsed by the Committee of Registration for Plants. I would very much like to move, as a delegate from Toronto, "That this convention considered it advisable that this iris show be considered the first official show." This was seconded by MR. GREEN, and carried.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

DISTRICT No. 4. THOMAS D. DOCKRAY, Toronto, DIRECTOR.

I wrote all the Societies in my district, urging them to hold their regular monthly meetings, suggesting timely subjects for discussion, and naming various experts whose services they might obtain by applying to the superintendent of Horticulture.

In view of the high prices and scarcity of nursery stock, I urged the Societies to make their arrangements for premiums as early as possible.

The claims of the boys and girls upon the Societies were pointed out and the necessity of having gardens for the children at home, at school and as plots in common.

The advantages of Exhibitions were enlarged upon, especially those where there were a large number of small prizes for the boys and girls.

In conclusion, I offered my services to the Societies, and some of them had me address them and judge at exhibitions.

Before the Canadian National Exhibition, I wrote the Societies about the exhibitions of flowers the Ontario Horticultural Association intended to make, and most of the Societies in District No. 4 sent in large boxes and crates of flowers.

I visited 12 of the 14 Societies in my District.

WESTON.—This Society, under Mrs. Lyons as President, held its meetings regularly and did a great deal for the general good of the Town of Weston in civic improvement, tree planting, community gardening, etc. Some of the boys and girls, who began their Horticultural studies under Rev. W. M. McKay, on the Community plots some years ago, have now finished at High School and are able to pick off prizes in the adult classes at the exhibitions, and to act as captains of certain divisions of community work themselves.

About the middle of March last, the Weston Horticultural Society opened its season by a lecture in the Town Hall to certain classes of the Public Schools, outlining the season's work for the boys and girls. Both parties to that meeting carried out the contract. That is the Society and the teachers in the schools did for the boys and girls of Weston what they promised to do. And the boys and girls carried out during the season what they were told to do at that meeting.

This Society also started a new line of work by having short lectures, of not more than fifteen or twenty minutes, in the factories, on such subjects as the spring cleanup, laying out a garden, improving home premises, etc.

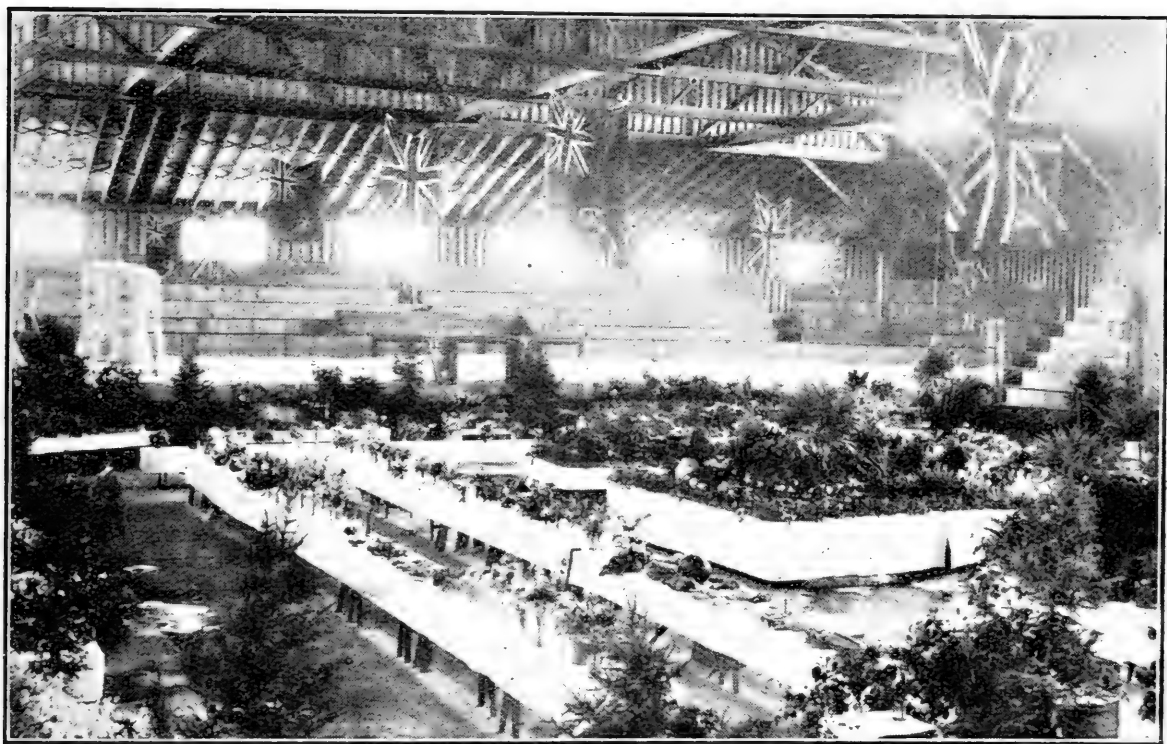
The usual fall exhibition was held and was the best Weston has ever had.

PORT CREDIT.—One of the events of this Society was an address in early April on the choosing, preparation and setting up of vegetables and flowers at exhibitions.

The Society also held two successful exhibitions, one in April for house plants and the other in September for flowers, fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc.

The Port Credit exhibition programme is the best I have seen, in the clearness with which the requirements of the exhibition are expressed.

AURORA.—In early April this Society held a banquet to celebrate the campaign for membership, which had been most successful. The prize lists of the Society were overhauled and brought up to date. Again the Society was given the hearty help of the principal and teachers in the school, and a further advance in quality and a number of exhibits in the children's classes at the fall fair was apparent. The flowers exhibited by the adults were also much in advance of those of the year before. A large number of members have learned to grow and what to show.



Fort William Horticultural Society's Flower Show, August, 1921.

MIMICO.—This Society was organized in early April at a successful meeting. The matter had been well advertised beforehand and, although a free moving picture show was also going on at the Public Library, the enthusiasts came to the Town Hall and organized the Mimico Horticultural Society.

An Exhibition held in the fall was most successful. The boys and girls particularly excelled themselves in the number and high quality of their exhibits of vegetables, wild flowers, bouquets, etc. The exhibition being on "The Highway," the exhibits were gladly bought at good prices at the close of the show by the automobilists going by.

RICHMOND HILL.—This Society is fortunate in that the principal and teachers of the School recognize the importance of horticultural teaching and encouragement of the pupils. An address on gardening was given the senior pupils in the School with blackboard illustrations. And the same evening the Horticultural

Society had a lecture, outlining certain aspects of their work, and explaining what had been done for the boys and girls, and how the Society could forward that work.

In September a successful exhibition was held, nearly all of the classes being for boys and girls. Wonderful progress was shown in the quality of the vegetables. Many of the boys and girls chose and arranged their bouquets of asters splendidly. Some chickens, pigeons, and guinea pigs were shown, and served to keep the juvenile expectation at fever heat until the ribbons were awarded.

The Society also awarded prizes for best kept back yards, boulevards and window boxes. This will have the good effect of tidying up many an unsightly frontage on Yonge Street.

TORONTO—held a pæony show. The date chosen was just at the right time and the hall could not be surpassed. It was the best flower show ever held in Toronto and has gained many enthusiasts for the culture of the pæony. The Society had a delightful lecture from Mr. W. T. Macoun, on the Iris and will next year make the Iris the grand feature of one of the exhibitions.

MOUNT DENNIS.—This Society was organized last April. The inaugural meeting was not as well attended as it might have been owing to the heavy down-pour of rain that prevailed all evening. But the Society is placed in a rapidly filling up district between Toronto and Weston, and there is a great deal of good work it can do in the three large, new schools in the neighborhood. Three hundred Norway Maple trees have been bought by the Society and will be planted on the streets. A strong campaign for membership will be put on next month.

AGINCOURT.—This Society, formed the year before, opened up its spring work by an address to the boys and girls in the new school. The principal and teachers were most helpful, and their work had its reward in the advance in the juvenile exhibits at the fall fair.

WHITBY.—Just before the planting season, the boys and girls of the schools marched in procession to the Town Hall, carrying with them the blackboard that the lecturer of the afternoon used for his demonstrations. As many of the pupils come from the country around Whitby, this lecture must have had a far reaching influence.

In the autumn, a flower and vegetable show was held, almost entirely for the boys and girls, and a field day of sports and competitions.

All this splendid work for horticulture could not have been accomplished had not the principal and teachers in the Whitby schools given their hearty assistance.

HIGH PARK.—This Society provided premiums for its members and held its meetings regularly, some of them with lectures or demonstrations on timely subjects. The usual exhibitions were held and in a residential district, where they would do most good.

THORNHILL.—This Society has developed a juvenile branch. They run their own meetings, hold demonstrations in Thornhill gardens, and go visiting large gardens in other parts of the County and other Societies' Exhibitions. Largely through the advice and monetary assistance of the Junior Branch; rabbits and pigeons were put on the prize list of the Fall Fair.

The Society's Exhibition, in September, was a great advance on former efforts, both in number and quality of exhibits. Many automobile parties called in for tea and supper as the Thornhill Flower Show has become one of the well known September events in the vicinity of Toronto.

RIVERDALE.—This Society, the third in the City of Toronto, grew out of a vacant lot gardening club and for some time had difficulty in obtaining a charter owing to the restrictive wording of the Act at that time. But they just went ahead growing flowers and vegetables in their good, sandy soil over the Don, and are now a flourishing Horticultural Society.

They hold well-attended meetings in one of the fine schools in that part of Toronto, and last September held a good exhibition.



View of Pergola From Outside

In December they held a splendid banquet, attended by all the civic and Provincial notabilities. The Society is planning to make the East End hum, horticulturally, during 1922.

BRAMPTON.—This Society has always held its own and never seems to need help from outside. The town itself has for years been a great place for flowers owing to the enormous conservatories where roses, carnations and bedding out plants are grown. Brampton is the Society farthest west on my ground.

OSHAWA.—This Society distributed premiums and held at least one exhibition. Oshawa is the Society farthest east on my ground.

DISTRICT No. 6—WM. HARTRY, SEAFORTH, DIRECTOR.

OUTSIDE OUR OWN DISTRICT.—In April of last year, I had the pleasure of officially organizing a Horticultural Society at St. Mary's; also at Watford, and both promise to be splendid societies.

I had the pleasure of addressing a meeting of horticulturists at London, and had a fine meeting.

IN OUR OWN DISTRICT.—Had a lot of correspondence with a number of our own societies, and secured bulbs for three of them. Attended the flower show held at Walkerton, and did the judging for them.

Addressed a public meeting in the evening, where we had an overflow meeting.

Visited Hanover the following day, and met a number of their officers and members.

In December accompanied the agricultural representative to Exeter to arrange for the starting of a society, and in January held a meeting and used a lantern and some seventy-five slides. Also gave an address. About seventy-five members were secured, and a vigorous society is launched.

The town of Wingham is seeking to have a society.

The town of Meaford has secured over sixty members, and will organize in April.

Our rural district, with but one small city, has fourteen societies and 2,200 members. Last year we spent about \$6,000.00 on Horticulture.

DISTRICT No. 7—J. E. CARTER, GUELPH, DIRECTOR.

District No. 7 includes Brant, Waterloo and Wellington, and contains fourteen societies with a total membership of 4,936, an increase of one society and 598 members for the District for the year.

Brant County has two societies with 1,167 members.

Waterloo County has seven societies with a membership of 1,980.

Wellington County has five societies with a membership of 1,689.

During the year, four societies showed a loss in membership and ten showed an increase. Galt made the largest increase, 181 members. Ayr came next with an increase from 72 members in 1920 to 180 in 1921. Preston is a new society and from every indication will soon be one of the largest in the district, last year it showed a membership of 228. Hespeler Society formerly had many members residing in Preston, and when the Preston Society was formed these members naturally joined the Preston Society; notwithstanding this, Hespeler showed a splendid increase of 45 members. Guelph is the largest society in the district with 1,100 members.

The societies in the district held fourteen exhibitions of flowers, fruit and vegetables, besides giving Ribbons of Merit and a number of silver cups. \$1,821.00 was paid in cash prizes, \$2,735.96 was paid out for Premiums for the members in the district. \$1,247.60 was spent on civic improvement.

Guelph and Palmerston Societies held a Decoration Day, flowers were placed on the soldiers' plots in the cemetery and on the monuments erected in honor of our boys who fell in France and Flanders. As Director of District No. 7, I would recommend each society to perform this honor once a year. It is a work that fills in well with the aims and objects of our organization.

Rockwood Society takes care of the grounds around the Soldiers' Monument. The Guelph Society has planted with shrubs and flower beds the large soldiers' plot at the cemetery.

Elora and Guelph Societies held a Bird House Exhibition, and a large number of splendid bird houses were exhibited by the boys and girls. This particular work is a commendable one, and I hope to see more societies take it up.

The Brantford Society did splendid work by planting eight beds of tulips, perennial and rose beds at the Sanitarium and supplied the schools with a large amount of ivy, shrubs, perennials, etc., also rose bushes to the hospital.

This is a lesson to all societies, not how much our members can get out of the society, but how much can members do for others.

Galt Society spent considerable on their schools.

The Elora Society is doing splendid civic work. They had nine flower beds and many window boxes on the public buildings.

Your Director visited and gave a talk on horticultural work to the following societies: Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Rockwood, Fergus, Elmira and Palmerston, and also judged at the Flower and Vegetable Exhibition at Elora.

I have applications from a number of townships asking that societies be formed. We in the towns and cities must encourage the rural sections of the province to take up the work, and thus help to make life on the farm more pleasant, by beautifying the homes on the farm, also to encourage a more generous planting of shade trees along the roads.

DISTRICT NO. 9—J. E. BROWN, DIRECTOR.

Owing to a destructive fire which occurred about the middle of May, necessitating considerable extra work at a time I intended making a personal visit to all the societies in my district, I was prevented from doing so, but received favorable replies from the societies in the district of the valuable work being done in every city and town where our societies are established, and in every case planning of greater work in the coming year is the slogan.

Chatham is our banner society, with a membership of 1,040 active members, splendid receipts of \$5,149, and expenditures of \$4,601, leaving them a net surplus of \$548 to commence the spring work with. One of the striking features about this society is that the work of distributing the large number of options and local improvements and looking after the work which is required to be done with over one thousand members, at a cost of only \$50 for secretary's salary, is deserving of special mention.

Walkerville reports a membership of 210, an increase of 54 over 1920. They distributed over seven thousand bulbs and roots consisting of Gladioli, Tulips, Pæonies, Hyacinths, Narcissi and green-house plants, and a quantity of English and Canadian roses. The English roses were very disappointing as they were small, mouldy and inferior stock.

The Windsor Society has taken on new life, having selected new officers and working in conjunction with the Park Board in the beautification of the city grounds. They report a membership of 424 members and distributed 546 Rose bushes, 18 Hardy Lily Bulbs, 480 Hardy Mums, 3,200 Gladioli besides a large number of plants and flowers. All officers are working without salary.

Ridgetown has a membership of 174, an increase of 64 over 1920. Receipts \$691.00—Expenditures \$564.00.

The historic town of Amherstburg reports considerable progress. Membership increased eighty-one per cent. and receipts one hundred and sixteen per cent. New flower beds have been planted and their importation of bulbs direct from Holland has given great satisfaction as to size and quality. The citizens are looking forward to seeing the best civic beds of tulips, daffodils and narcissi that have ever been grown in the town.

Rodney reports increased interest in their society and they are working through committees—School and Cemetery, Park and Town Hall. Old time residents returning on a visit to their town remark on its improved appearance, all effected through the Horticultural Society.

Bothwell reports considerable work for so small a membership. Here is a good field for some of our lecturers to pay a visit and help to create more interest for a town of its size.

The village of Wheatley is fortunate in having such an able leader in the person of Mrs. R. W. Leader; although handicapped by the town not having any water works, still she has succeeded in ten years in transforming the appearance of their town. Her Rose Garden is the admiration of visitors and tourists. The town people are ably assisting her in the cultivation of climbing roses, verandah boxes, vines and tulip beds, and they are planning for a tulip show, and will start their spring work with extra energy and further plans.

Harrow is a new society, organized last April with a good staff of enthusiastic workers. They made a good start last year and beautified their streets with flower beds, shrubbery, etc., and closed the year with 89 members and a cash balance of \$92.00.

Leamington organized in 1920 and is doing excellent work and considerable interest is manifested by the citizens as they were favored with illustrated lectures by Dr. Bennett and Mr. Moore on the cultivation of roses. Their membership was increased from 184 to 328 last year. Leamington can be congratulated upon their work last year and for a new society receipts of \$968.00 are very creditable.

Sarnia Society reports progress over 1920 with increased membership, who are doing commendable work along horticultural lines, and are planning to put on a Flower Show this year which no doubt will stimulate renewed interest in horticultural beautification of their town, which is so essential in a frontier town. They have increased their sale of plants and bulbs over one hundred per cent.

Kingsville Society is increasing its value to a place of its size, as a summer resort, located as it is on Lake Erie. Nearly all, especially those who own their own homes, have beautified their homes with shrubs, vines and flower beds. The Society maintains about thirty beds on corners of streets, Town Hall, Park and churches. We have a tulip show every year, and it has become the event of the season, so much so that about forty to fifty thousand tulips, hyacinths, narcissi and daffodils were planted last fall. Besides our tulip show, we are planning for a gladioli show next August. The receipts for the year 1921 were \$1,565.00, which is an average of about \$5.00 per member. A strong committee was appointed to increase our membership to five hundred this year.

Every society from which I have heard reports increased interest and the receipts are very largely utilized in helping to beautify their respective towns by cleaning up unsightly places, maintaining flower beds on streets, public buildings, grounds and cemeteries. Some of our towns should have a much larger member-

ship. Help in this connection could be given them by outsiders, who would give them their time and be paid expenses by the parent society. Town Councils could be more generous in their grants, seeing that in nearly every case the officers of the society give their time and work gratuitously.

CO-OPERATION.

F. C. NUNNICK, OTTAWA.

The speaker gave an interesting account of the application of co-operative principles between some of the eastern Ontario Horticultural Societies and other local interests.

The Ottawa Society was co-operating with the City Council in the matter of street tree planting, and also with the Ottawa Improvement Commission in developing a joint nursery. Horticultural work has also been done in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition Association, by holding special classes for members of the Society.

Co-operative work has been effected through smaller organizations, such as assisting in a Red Cross Day with the Morrisburg Society. In Iroquois the schools and the Horticultural Society were working together to good advantage. Very satisfactory work had also been done in Winchester in assisting in the improvement of church and school grounds. In Brinston the local Community Association and Horticultural Society are working together for the improvement and beautification of the newly acquired Memorial Park.

Work has also been done between the Ottawa Horticultural Society and Kiwanis, Rotary and Women's Clubs, especially in the local membership campaign.

WHAT RELATIONSHIP SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN THE AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL GARDENER?

W. E. GROVES, HAMILTON.

I am a member of the horticultural profession, working at it almost every day since I left school, before I was thirteen years old. During all the years I have been in close association with the gardener both in the old country and in Canada, and if I say I know something about his condition and outlook, his environment and his aspiration it is but a bare statement of fact. For some time I have been a modest official of the only national organization of professional horticulture existing in this country, and not being either idle or unobservant during that time I am perhaps entitled to speak with some authority in that connection. I know something about every Society in my district. I know too, something about some societies struggling on with no Department fathering, with no outstretched hand to help and unable to make any real progress for lack of some unselfish and sympathetic help on the part of societies more favorably situated. I have yet to utter my first word against a Horticultural Society's principles and aims, even though I may say something about methods.

My conception of what is expected of me, is just what kind of association might be between the organized amateur and the organized professional. On the principle that outlook is only possible in the light of retrospect, or that vision is quickened only by a real consciousness of the present and actual, I would like to analyze briefly the position as I see it to-day. Your report for the year 1920 is called the fifteenth and I do know that societies have been in operation for more years than these figures suggest. There must be at present nearly, if not quite, one hundred and fifty societies with an average membership of at least two hundred. The organization as I see it is accomplishing much that is valuable and vital to the progress of civilization. The societies are without any doubt doing splendid work in the wise education of a growing people in the art of beautifying homes and surroundings. In some districts valuable municipal work is being done.

I now look at the other side and try to place on record the viewpoint of the class I more particularly represent. Of necessity much smaller in numbers, even though every one were organized, of necessity unable to make himself heard so easily, the present day gardener is a rather disappointed member of society. Some of you may be inclined to say that if he had more spirit he would be in the ranks. I reply that the average horticultural worker is a man who loves beauty, and beauty and bolshevism are as far apart as the poles.

Then I think we should stand in such relation to each other that we could more often be of assistance to you in your own districts. This idea is not new. From the manuscript of an address to my own society two years ago I quote: "Horticultural societies have come to stay, and though there may at times have been some misgiving regarding their methods this has largely died out."

In the same connection may I speak of the work of those who try to serve with their gift of writing. This is one of the directions in which, whether we would or not, it is impossible to get along without each other. And yet how few of us use the gift we have for the good of the great object we have in view. It would be easy to name some men who are every week of their lives almost writing their hearts out in the effort to preach the glorious gospel of beauty, men who in the daily press, the weekly magazine, in our own *Canadian Horticulturist* are unceasingly giving (I say "giving" advisedly) of their very best of brain and mind and heart for the good of horticulture. It would be equally easy to name others who have the gift and the time and I sometimes ask why they do not take their place in the ranks and for the love of the work and the good of their fellow men do something in this direction. The columns of the press are open everywhere to educational matter. What the people are craving for is to be just plainly told how to increase the beauty of the homes in which they live, and how to help lift up the community in which God has placed them. Could not our thoughts in this direction cover our attitude to the only amateur gardening paper published in Canada, and could we not by this gift of expression of which I have spoken make it still more useful, and then could we not boost its circulation by the thousand?

The great Forestry Departments are urging in every direction the necessity for planting and yet more planting. This is a matter that sooner or later is going to affect seriously the economic life of the people and for that reason alone should be taken in hand. Again I insist that we could do far more good were we together on this question. I would like to see a strong committee

appointed to consider the possibility of a Provincial Arbor Day, when from our schools as a central point the planting idea might radiate out into the homes and public places, a day on which the children, into whose hands will quickly fall the destinies of this great Dominion, could be taught by demonstration and instruction something fresh about the miracles of growth. The grounds of our city schools are by no means anything to be proud of, and there is here a great field for united effort.

One other thought. There is a great work waiting to be done in every town and village, the work of going out into the highways and byways with this great gospel of beauty. To many it is heartbreaking to contemplate the east ends of so many of our great cities and note the ugliness of the streets, the monotony of the dwellings and the utter desolation of so many of the garden lots. We are sometimes tempted to ask why all this exists. And yet is it not a fair question to put to ourselves, would there be less of the ugliness and more of the environment that makes for contentment were we half alive to our work in the world? Were we more unselfish, did we but partially realize the truth of that second great commandment "Love thy neighbour as thyself" and act up to the realization, how long would it be before our towns put on a different appearance? The days in which we are living demand our very best thought and effort, and could not your army and that other army I so poorly represent stand shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, in spreading the evangel of a clean, sweet, fragrant home life?

J. F. JAFFRAY: I think it has been the experience of all of us that the active membership of a Horticultural Society is the best friend of the professional gardener, financially and otherwise, and the 35,000 members of our Association require to purchase bulbs and plants and flowers from those who grow them, and where are these products to be procured? Only, I take it, from those who can supply the best varieties at the most reasonable rates.

REV. W. M. MACKAY: I was wondering in the midst of that splendid address and appeal for love and co-operation, if we might co-operate a little more definitely, in that institution of love that was organized a few years ago, (I refer to Mothers' Day), so that the price of carnations would not be made prohibitive. Is it fair that an organization like ours which was largely responsible for the introduction of Mothers' Day should find that we are held up by the almost extortionate prices demanded by professional gardeners for the flowers selected for the commemoration and honoring of that day?

This is one instance, and there might also be more co-operation in the matter of that ceremony that is connected with the laying to rest of our beloved dead. How is it that it is such a prohibitive thing for the one in average circumstances to have what perhaps the professional undertaker would describe as a "decent funeral?" It makes some of our hearts sick and sore when we look at the awful expenditures that are necessary to have a few flowers in connection with the laying to rest of our beloved dead. We might co-operate a little more clearly and actively along those lines.

We are not ready, I think, as an Association, to do anything offensively towards our commercial men, but there is one thing I for one will not stand for, and that is the commercializing of every blessed thing that we inaugurate for the good of the community. You know perfectly well that the great bane of all our civilizing effort has been the commercializing of it, and we know that not only the heavens above but the earth beneath and hell itself has been commercialized by some of us.

Now we are not all against any legitimate phase of commercial life. It is a part and parcel of our society, but what I do say is that we want fair dealing all round in the interest of the community, and it is the good of the community that we want first and foremost, even ahead of the interests of commercial florists. They are necessary, and I would not for a moment eliminate them from the industrial situation in which we live and move and have our being, but what I do say is that we will not lend ourselves to be advance agents for allowing recommendations of one kind or another to go, in an abnormal and unreasonable extent, into the commercializing of the forward movements led by us. A hint has been made with regard to two of our Societies. With regard to any of these Societies, what are they doing? Is any individual becoming rich out of these activities? That is the question. Are the accounts of those Societies audited properly? If not, the Government has a right to step in and demand a right audit. Is the money from the Government expended for educational purposes as defined in the Act regulating our endeavors? If they are in it to fill someone's pocket, then there is something wrong. But there is no charge against the Society, because they develop zeal for progressive work; there is nothing against the Society if they do work on a large scale if the principle is right. There is nothing in the violation of the Act or violation of the spirit of it in what is being practised on a small scale by a small Society or on a large and even world-wide scale by a large Society, so long as they are not utilized for self-aggrandizement, but for the public good.

As your newly elected President, I wish to place myself on record with the rest of the members of our Association and say that so far as I am personally concerned, we are ready to co-operate for the good of the community in every way that can be shown to us to be reasonable, sane and really unselfish.

H. J. MOORE, on behalf of Mrs. Powell, of Ridgetown, announced to the Convention that there is to be established an agricultural experimental farm there and the people of Ridgetown and all the Societies around sent in a petition to the Government to have a School of Horticulture attached to that farm, and they wanted this matter brought up at the Convention.

The largest and most enthusiastic Convention ever held was then brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, and the delegates then visited the beautiful greenhouses of Sir Edmund Osler, where they were most cordially received, and after viewing the magnificent display of flowers were invited by their kindly host to partake of the refreshments provided.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1920-22.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1921, on which grant for 1922 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1920	1921	1920	1921	1922
	\$ c.			\$	\$	\$
Acton.....	316 10	174	217	76	81	74
Agincourt.....	256 12	98	102	47	45	48
Almonte (organized in 1921) ..	179 78		138	.....	75	44
Alvinston.....	103 13	61	52	41	28	21
Amherstburg.....	1,235 41	77	140	90	91	176
Aurora.....	716 33	203	498	95	139	169
Aylmer.....	1,054 41	132	176	178	210	159
Ayr.....	413 30	72	180	71	58	80
Barrie.....	654 98	327	319	119	177	133
Beamsville (organized in 1921)	168 79		112	.....	75	40
Blenheim & Harwich.....	625 87	358	242	120	183	117
Bothwell.....	128 34	64	65	34	49	26
Bowmanville.....	227 92	106	153	44	50	52
Brampton.....	358 94	179	172	87	84	72
Brantford.....	1,373 30	886	782	594	444	296
Bridgeburg (organized in 1921)	484 70		161	.....	75	86
Brooklin (organized in 1921) ..	73 67		47	.....	47	17
Brussels.....	159 67	100	66	59	48	31
Burlington.....	301 84	136	123	75	58	57
Cardinal (organized in 1921) ..	170 04		80	.....	75	34
Carleton Place.....	586 44	142	186	135	90	103
Chatham.....	4,601 28	783	1,152	800	800	759
Chesley.....	267 99	116	90	75	52	47
Chesterville.....	259 35	94	146	65	46	55
Clifford.....	699 68	136	148	212	139	111
Clinton.....	419 98	274	197	233	155	84
Creemore (organized in 1921) ..	154 44		91	.....	75	34
Delhi.....	196 10	64	80	64	37	37
Dresden.....	347 66	56	111	55	23	61
Dundas.....	1,125 81	78	271	84	117	183
Durham.....	138 72	64	51	49	44	25
Dutton and Dunwich.....	537 19	134	186	112	131	97
Elmira.....	345 36	102	134	57	69	64
Elora and Salem.....	938 13	245	231	111	170	155
Essex.....	296 69	75	73	91	69	49
Fenelon Falls.....	212 43	76	56	46	55	36
Fergus.....	349 71	136	186	54	79	73
Fort William.....	1,986 46	1,116	1,204	145	552	441
Galt.....	1,737 38	416	574	190	325	309
Gananoque.....	485 84	127	377	75	85	120
Georgetown.....	414 36	167	134	75	102	72
Glencoe (organized in 1921) ..	165 19		87	.....	75	35
Goderich.....	211 35	140	145	88	67	49
Grimsby.....	473 03	93	147	46	74	83
Guelph.....	3,057 85	1,026	1,080	692	633	555
Haileybury.....	416 51	67	77	81	67	64
Hamilton.....	2,286 28	921	1,002	515	501	445
Hanover.....	779 94	302	336	216	190	151
Harrow (organized in 1921) ..	169 14		89	.....	75	35
Hastings.....	377 32	92	140	75	43	69
Hespeler.....	421 84	166	211	106	112	86
Highgate (organized in 1921) ..	159 98		92	.....	75	35
High Park.....	925 19	464	549	230	240	203
Hillsburg.....	308 47	67	62	75	62	49
Ingersoll.....	1,309 13	161	139	364	292	185
Iroquois.....	390 31	152	200	72	92	80
Iroquois Falls (organized in 1921).....	771 90		98	.....	75	112
Kemptville.....	555 23	143	319	75	76	120
Kingston.....	413 62	251	174	.....	119	79
Kingsville.....	1,380 67	315	249	189	300	212

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1920-22.—Cont.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1921, on which grant for 1922 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1920	1921	1920	1921	1922
Kitchener.....	1,287 27	501	538	326	318	247
Leamington.....	903 28	184	328	75	78	165
Lindsay.....	1,990 15	272	213	353	372	282
Listowel.....	576 95	65	80	76	71	85
London.....	2,378 82	975	1,683	800	726	566
Markham.....	317 44	67	135	67	35	60
Matilda Tp. (organized 1921)	129 86	.....	103	.....	75	32
Midland.....	197 10	162	136	75	54	46
Milton.....	229 68	128	132	72	67	49
Mimico (organized in 1921)...	738 41	.....	361	.....	75	150
Mitchell.....	215 20	103	110	49	56	45
Mount Dennis (organized 1921).....	40 90	.....	86	.....	.....	19
Morrisburg.....	960 53	178	313	245	119	170
Napanee.....	205 47	63	63	45	43	35
Newcastle.....	388 04	269	132	52	137	69
New Hamburg.....	129 35	70	50	37	37	24
New Toronto.....	738 61	109	156	133	119	118
Niagara Falls.....	873 62	669	587	453	309	204
North Bay (organized 1921)...	285 52	.....	132	.....	75	56
North Blenheim.....	301 23	47	61	44	19	47
Norwich (organized in 1921)...	258 39	.....	112	.....	75	51
Orangeville.....	205 09	135	88	96	93	39
Orillia.....	453 48	.....	250	.....	.....	96
Orono (organized in 1921)...	195 74	.....	123	.....	75	44
Oshawa.....	429 01	162	375	83	77	113
Ottawa.....	3,149 41	1,536	1,527	800	800	637
Owen Sound.....	1,633 01	179	408	205	158	269
Paisley (organized in 1921)...	77 44	.....	58	.....	58	18
Palmerston.....	444 29	138	108	75	82	72
Paris.....	1,036 67	365	385	233	194	191
Paris Road (organized 1921)...	67 58	.....	28	.....	28	12
Perth.....	601 85	287	235	159	147	113
Peterborough.....	652 04	159	348	207	95	137
Petrolia (organized in 1921)...	471 43	.....	131	.....	75	81
Port Credit.....	407 49	52	152	41	51	75
Port Dover.....	223 05	112	123	101	66	48
Port Hope.....	.....	106	.....	67	54	50
Prescott.....	316 13	146	140	105	105	61
Preston (organized in 1921)...	592 34	.....	224	.....	75	110
Richmond Hill.....	166 24	97	87	36	47	35
Ridgetown.....	564 79	110	174	75	55	98
Riverdale.....	582 81	104	129	75	71	93
Rockwood.....	301 15	96	72	75	59	49
Rodney.....	429 03	96	87	75	76	68
Russell.....	70 99	42	67	33	20	20
St. Catharines.....	4,065 70	1,119	1,345	697	735	723
St. George (organized in 1921)	309 65	.....	106	.....	75	56
St. Mary's " "	381 21	.....	228	.....	75	83
St. Thomas.....	20,761 60	1,567	2,046	800	800	800
Sarnia.....	1,383 64	147	274	75	109	217
Seaforth.....	748 82	205	221	160	177	128
Smith's Falls.....	450 85	119	103	82	102	72
Smithville (organized in 1921)	103 88	.....	101	.....	75	29
Southampton.....	422 87	127	128	75	52	72
South Norwich.....	292 25	106	117	56	65	53
Stirling.....	189 13	98	100	60	54	39
Stratford.....	1,990 71	903	884	551	428	389
Strathroy.....	459 80	319	370	160	142	116
Thornhill.....	278 35	50	50	66	50	42
Tillsonburg.....	727 23	89	181	31	68	121
Toronto.....	1,444 28	408	534	700	300	265
Trenton.....	1,911 65	225	394	75	271	302

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1920-22—Cont.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1921 on which Grant for 1922 is Based.	Membership.		Legislative Grants.		
		1920	1921	1920	1921	1922
Wales (organized in 1921) . . .	125 19		90	.....	75	29
Walkerton.....	431 47	177	232	78	98	91
Walkerville.....	608 59	156	210	168	108	210
Wallaceburg.....	1,049 63	303	336	352	287	185
Walton.....	298 81	112	147	75	77	61
Waterloo.....	303 55	85	109	87	71	55
Watford (organized in 1921) .	320 40	.....	99	.....	75	56
Westboro.....	572 28	211	320	133	123	122
West Lorne.....	195 28	77	55	75	58	33
Weston.....	2,702 79	851	1,846	768	576	632
Wheatley.....	788 66	68	84	88	62	111
Whitby.....	219 96	101	104	40	52	44
Wiaraton.....	94 07	80	81	.....	49	25
Winchester.....	398 01	285	160	148	153	75
Windsor.....	1,035 58	211	424	496	176	197
Woodstock.....	1,191 96	312	350	187	194	205
Total.....	112,131 32	28,029	37,357	17,644	19,587	17,881

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1921

Societies.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Members' fees.	Gate Receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acton.....	81		217		306		232	71		316
Agincourt.....	45		102	26	272	6	*12	22		256
							195			
Almonte.....	75	12	138		237		136	5		179
Alvinston.....	28		52		125		96			103
Amherstburg.....	91	125	140		1141		1,189		25	1,235
Aurora.....	139	131	498	2	775	182	221	22		716
Aylmer.....	210		176		1,116		798	5	111	1,054
Ayr.....	58	82	180	169	544	141	77	19	25	413
Barrie.....	177	55	319	44	620	93	314	25	50	654
Beamsville.....	75	29	112	9	233	32	59	44		168
Blenheim and Har- wich.....	183	85	242		870		575	19		625
Bothwell.....	49	25	65		91		115		10	128
Bowmanville.....	50		153		231		221			227
Brampton.....	84		172		367		211	12		358
Brantford.....	444	125	783		1,351		871		300	1,356
Bridgeburg.....	75	62	161		494		*72	20		484
							378			
Brooklin.....	47	5	47		120		59			73
Brussels.....	48		66		161	2	119	8	10	159
Burlington.....	58	9	123		317	26	195	1		301
Cardinal.....	75		80		193		168			170
Carleton Place....	90	34	186	32	563	74	404		50	585
Chatham.....	800	1,500	1,152		4,906		1,916	6	50	4,601
Chesley.....	52		90		255			5		267
Chesterville.....	46	4	146		248		208		18	259
Clifford.....	139	15	148	200	710	382			30	699
Clinton.....	155	46	197		441		406			419
Creemore.....	75	12	91	22	205	16	106			154
Delhi.....	37		80		204		169	15		196
Dresden.....	23		111		312		221			347
Dundas.....	117	279	271		1,166		950	92	25	1,125
Durham.....	44		51		139		90	1	30	138
Dutton and Dunwich.....	131	99	186		432		335		50	537
							*4			
Elmira.....	69	67	134	27	371	63	187	14	10	345
							*12			
Elora & Salem....	170	37	231	39	795	140	527		25	938
Essex.....	69	150	73		381		136	37	100	296
Fenelon Falls....	55	86	56		217		200			212
							*42			
Fergus.....	79	55	186	46	376	146	86		15	349
Fort William.....	552	50	1,204	573	2,402	131	134	3	270	1,986
							*104			
Galt.....	325	250	574	51	1,905	203	1,138	9	100	1,737
							*32			
Gananoque.....	85	32	377	52	600	55	178	123		485
Georgetown.....	102	150	134		439		329			414
Glencoe.....	75		87		241	143	10			165
Goderich.....	67	56	145		277		159		20	211
Grimsby.....	74	115	147	61	523	49	285	54		473
Guelph.....	633	500	1,080	439	3,026	276	1,371	179		3,057
							*64			
Haileybury.....		114	77	113	355	191			50	416
Hamilton.....	501	251	1,002	381	2,331	338	794	51	150	2,286
Hanover.....	190	50	336	23	780	44	566	6	20	779
Harrow.....	75		89		252		136			169
Hastings.....	43	56	140		348		208	11		377

* For lawn and gardens

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN 1921.—Continued.

Societies.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Members' fees.	Gate Receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
Hespeler.....	112	147	211	82	369	29	196	93	28	421
Highgate.....	75		92		248	103				159
High Park.....	240	5	549		991	109	485	57	55	952
Hillsburg.....	62	20	62	107	267	170	21		15	308
Ingersoll.....	292		139		1,221		804		300	1,309
							*1			
Iroquois.....	92	20	200		395	37	285	7		390
							*180			
Iroquois Falls....	75	543	98	10	843	313	63	63	50	771
							*25			
Kemptville.....	76	65	319		537	30	391			555
Kingston.....	119		174	25	318	215		34	50	413
							*15			
Kingsville.....	300	194	249		1,565	26	976		100	1,380
							*68			
Kitchener.....	318	253	538	174	1,320	285	397	7	100	1,287
Leamington.....	78	75	328		870		834	20		903
							*80			
Lindsay.....	372	1194			2044		1,788		30	1,990
Listowel.....	71	50	80		583		450	16	25	576
London.....	726	40	1,683		3,425			637	273	2,378
							*8			
Markham.....	35	60	135	39	342	34	97	69		317
Matilda Twp.....	75		103		215		102			129
Midland.....	54		136		290		182			197
							*40			
Milton.....	67		132		257		137	4	15	229
Mimico.....	75	200	360	82	753	155	168	39	50	738
Mitchell.....	56	25	110		229		171		25	215
Mount Dennis....		45	86		131		29			40
							*35			
Morrisburg.....	119	20	313		887	102	602	32	20	960
Napanee.....	43	101	63		216	25	124	22	25	205
Newcastle.....	137		132		359		241			388
New Hamburg....	37	25	50	22	135	58	37			129
							*245			
New Toronto.....	119	304	157		691	152	160			739
Niagara Falls....	309	100	587		996		785			873
North Bay.....	75		132		307		238			285
North Blenheim..	19		61	56	298	49	180	5		301
Norwich.....	75		112	75	338		221	12		258
Orangeville.....	93		88		223	155			25	205
							*216			
Orillia.....			250		497		198			453
Orono.....	75		123		199		158		10	195
Oshawa.....	77		375		456		373		12	429
							*227			
Ottawa.....	800	751	1,527		3,300	320	1,466		250	3,149
Owen Sound.....	158	166	408	17	1,554	233	1,142	67		1,633
Paisley.....	58		58		91		67			77
							*3			
Palmerston.....	82	26	107		401		239	40		444
Paris.....	194		385	28	913	244	658			1,036
Paris Road.....	28		27		84		54			67
Perth.....	147	43	235		611		452	9		601
							*40			
Peterborough.....	95	122	348		599	23	340	35	100	652
Petrolia.....	75	30	131		577		421	16		421
Port Credit.....	51	172	152		400	173	47	27		407

* For lawns and gardens.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN 1921.—Continued.

Societies.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Members' fees.	Gate Receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
Port Dover.....	66	47	123	.....	275	.....	88	69	50	223
Port Hope.....	(Returns incomplete.)									
Prescott.....	105	.....	140	.....	351	.....	298	.....	.....	316
Preston.....	75	25	224	42	637	52	302	91	.....	592
							*20			
Richmond Hill....	47	19	87	.....	161	94	7	8	.....	166
Ridgetown.....	55	50	174	.....	647	.....	517	15	.....	564
Riverdale.....	71	32	129	27	630	133	27	16	41	582
Rockwood.....	59	.....	72	.....	317	62	209	.....	.....	301
Rodney.....	76	19	87	.....	430	.....	394	.....	.....	429
Russell.....	20	.....	67	.....	90	.....	61	4	.....	70
St. Catharines....	735	924	1,345	258	3,977	817	984	28	675	4,065
St. George.....	75	25	106	.....	247	.....	239	.....	.....	309
St. Marys.....	75	.....	228	.....	451	.....	*32	.....	.....	381
							348			
St. Thomas.....	800	3,253	2,046	.....	20,473	.....	10,753	1,330	2,162	20,761
Sarnia.....	109	.....	274	.....	1,435	.....	1,107	.....	.....	1,383
Seaforth.....	177	.....	221	.....	736	.....	567	5	.....	748
Smith's Falls.....	102	302	103	.....	507	44	360	.....	.....	450
							*10			
Smithville.....	75	.....	101	.....	176	.....	93	.....	.....	103
Southampton.....	52	106	128	.....	340	332	90	.....	.....	422
South Norwich....	65	25	117	.....	199	.....	215	6	.....	272
Stirling.....	54	.....	125	.....	204	.....	145	40	.....	189
							*28			
Stratford.....	428	339	884	.....	1,740	169	1,371	118	100	1,990
Strathroy.....	142	.....	370	.....	512	57	355	8	25	459
Thornhill.....	50	122	50	.....	241	149	*14	.....	.....	278
							67			
Tillsonburg.....	68	.....	181	.....	665	25	643	13	.....	727
Toronto.....	300	214	534	126	1,354	625	31	78	30	1,444
							*25			
Trenton.....	271	450	394	484	2,240	443	629	11	100	1,911
Wales.....	75	17	90	.....	187	.....	108	.....	.....	125
Walkerton.....	98	27	232	51	496	.....	284	52	.....	431
Walkerville.....	108	.....	210	.....	402	.....	420	.....	72	608
Wallaceburg.....	287	375	336	.....	1,050	.....	1,030	.....	.....	1,049
Walton.....	77	10	147	.....	362	.....	285	1	.....	298
							*17			
Waterloo.....	71	100	109	30	321	94	81	5	40	303
Watford.....	75	47	99	.....	368	18	281	20	.....	320
							*14			
Westboro.....	123	68	320	.....	578	62	282	.....	40	572
West Lorne.....	58	24	55	.....	156	.....	*124	.....	.....	195
Weston.....	576	25	1,846	101	2,664	330	1,722	.....	.....	2702
Wheatley.....	62	35	84	.....	744	.....	707	.....	10	788
Whitby.....	52	10	104	23	231	20	110	23	.....	219
Wiaraton.....	49	.....	81	.....	137	.....	9	.....	.....	94
Winchester.....	153	75	160	.....	399	.....	222	.....	35	398
Windsor.....	176	500	424	.....	1,151	.....	352	.....	.....	1,035
Woodstock.....	194	551	350	1,119	797	35	125	1,191
Total.....	\$19,587	17,365	37,361	4,168	115,509	9,299	61,656	4,166	6,607	112,074

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29 Horticultural societies of
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